



8-1879

## Jacksonville Republican | August 1879

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## THE REPUBLICAN.

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### TRIP LIGHTLY.

Trip lightly over trouble,  
Trip lightly over wrong;  
We only make grief double  
By dwelling on it long.  
Why clasp Voe's hands so tightly?  
Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?  
Why cling to forms unsightly?  
Why not seek joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,  
Though all the days be dark,  
The sun may shine to-morrow  
And gaily sing the lark.  
Fair Hope has not departed,  
Though roses may have fled;  
Then never be down-hearted,  
But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness,  
Stand not to rail at doom;  
We've pearls to string of gladness  
On this side of the tomb.  
What stars are nightly shining,  
And heaven is overhead,  
Encourage not repining,  
But look for joy instead.

### The Strolling Players.

"Can't you listen to reason for a minute?" asked Mr. Miles Forrester, as he compelled his handsome nephew, Gerald, to sit down beside him on a rustic bench in the garden.

"For one minute? Certainly, uncle," replied the young fellow. "Time's up? The minute's expired. Let's talk nonsense."

"You are incorrigible, Gerald."

"No, sir, no, sir! Why don't you look on life with a little of my philosophy? Confess, my dear uncle, that you haven't been so very happy; that you are not very happy now, in spite of your wealth, your fine house, your real estate and California investments."

"Very true, Gerald. And if this world had been intended as a great playground I should confess that I had mistaken my career. Your father was a wild dreamer like you; visionary, unstable. He had no stentness, even in his profession."

"He left some good pictures, though," said Gerald.

"His subjects were so eccentric that he could not sell them. I was almost his only patron. My house is full of things that nobody would buy."

"The ordinary fate of genius," remarked Gerald.

"But had he gone into trade as I did, his wife would not have died of privation and a broken heart."

"Poor mother!"

"Half of these wrinkles on my brow," pursued the old gentleman, "were not traced by age, but by care. The care occasioned by your father and yourself. But a truce to all this now. I am amply rich to allow you, if I chose, to follow your fancy wherever it may lead you. But I am a man of principle, as rightly wedded to what I know to be right, as you are to your profitless day-dreams. If you will not do as I wish, you withdraw my countenance and aid, and leave you to work out your own salvation. I have laid two propositions before you; one to go into business, in a respectable house, I to furnish the capital; the other to accept the hand of Mrs. Rashton, young, rich, and pretty. I do not insist on your acceptance of both of these propositions, but you must take one or the other, or we part."

"The first, my dear uncle, I decidedly decline."

"But you'll marry the widow; she comes here to-day, you know."

"Thank you for the widow; I'll keep clear of her."

"Incorrigible boy! What do you propose to do with yourself?"

"I haven't exactly decided, uncle. But the world offers a wide field to a gentleman of my figure, taste, accomplishments and education. I might be a strolling player, or a traveling portrait painter; or I have thought of reviving the traditions of the elder ages, and going about like Homer, singing my own verses to my own music."

"Then you are determined to leave me?" said the old gentleman, rising. "Poor, foolish, headstrong boy."

"I shall not trouble you long, my dear sir," said the young man. "But at least say that we are friends," he added, holding out his hand.

"Friends!" said the old man, with a tear in his eye. "I love you better than anything else in the world. But my principles are adamant."

"So are mine," said Gerald. "Good-bye till we meet again."

"They shook hands in token of amity, and went in different directions, Gerald striding along through a fine oak grove. He was roused from his abstraction, however, by the sound of merry laughter. Advancing cautiously, he soon obtained a view of an open glade in the wood, and of a group of persons who had taken possession of the spot. And it was not long before he knew the group to be a lot of traveling actors. Among them was a long-faced, melancholy man, in a seedy black suit, seated at a table, reading a book, and a beside a buxom, smiling damsel, and a stout, red-faced gentleman, flushed at a drink, who sat opposite a second trim-built damsel, and the whole party were busily engaged in tattling, laughing and devouring a miscellaneous feast, consisting of ham, cold chicken, crackers and bottled ale. It was a little picnic party, in short.

The breaking of a dried branch on which he had incautiously rested, revealed the presence of Gerald.

"Ha!" cried the red-nosed man, with a theatrical start, "whom have we here? Advance friend, and give the countess."

"My friends," said Gerald, advancing, "excuse my interrupting your festivity. I beg you will not let me disturb you. I intruded accidentally."

"Perhaps you have as good a right here as ourselves," said the red-nosed man, with a merry twinkle of the eye. "Are you the owner of this charming spot?"

"No, sir," replied the owner of the spot, "I am only the nephew of the owner of this spot; and allow me to bid you as much of a welcome to this place as I, only the nephew of the proprietor, may extend. Did I feel at liberty I would ask you into the house."

"Enough said, young gentleman!" cried the red-nosed man, with a wave of his broad-knife. "And for the hospitality of the forest, sir, permit us to requite you by inviting you to a seat at our board—sward I mean."

Gerald sat down amidst the strange, merry crew, and was soon perfectly at home.

"And now, good sir," said the red-nosed

man, using the same quaint phraseology he had already adopted, "in return for your confidence (Gerald had mentioned his name) let us inform you who we are. We are a company of traveling Theatians—in other words, strolling players. I rejoice in the name of Horatio Bivvins, and am the manager of these unmanageable ladies and gentlemen. That melancholy man in the 'suit of sables' is our low comedian. That black-eyed lady at your left, Mr. Forrester, is Miss Jones, the best chambermaid in the country. The other lady, Miss Doxie, is our walking lady. My friend in the red waistcoat does the high tragedy. Mr. Wolf, Mr. Forrester. The rest of our troupe have gone on before to engage a hall in the county town—to post the bills—to propitiate the editor—and to bespeak a favorable hearing 'for us and for our tragedy.'"

"Ah, you are happy, my friends," said Gerald; "while I—"

"Are you unhappy?" cried the dark-eyed girl, laying her hand lightly on the young man's arm.

"The most miserable dog alive!" cried Gerald.

"How," exclaimed the manager, in his deep stage tones.

"My uncle wants to set me up in business."

"Hang business!" said the ruddy checked gentleman, Mr. Wolf.

"And he wants me to marry a rich widow."

"Hard-hearted old hunk!" cried the black-eyed girl, winking slyly at the tragedian.

"In short," said Gerald, "we must part. I have been casting round for a profession, and I don't see that I can do anything better than turn actor."

"Sir," said Mr. Bivvins, "your good star led us here to-day. You're born to shine upon the boards, sir. Are you up in any parts, Mr. Forrester?"

"I know fifty plays by heart."

"Romeo, for instance?"

"Every word of it."

"Then we're in luck!" cried the manager.

"What do you say, Mr. Wolf? Two first appearances for one night! I'll draw like a pitch plaster. There'll be a twenty dollar house. You know you only consented to do Romeo to oblige me. Well, you take Tybalt, and let Mr. Forrester take Romeo."

Mr. Bivvins then explained to Gerald that they were to play Romeo and Juliet that night to introduce a debutante, Mrs. Mortimer, to a generous and discerning public. Mrs. Mortimer was a romantic young widow, of splendid talents, who had run away from the tyranny of her friends in New York, and just joined the company. She was beautiful and accomplished.

Gerald did not see her face till he encountered her upon the stage at night. Then he was dazzled by her charms. They were not those fictitious beauties which the close glare of the footlights reveal in all their treachery to the actor, though they strike the distant audience with bewilderment. No pearl powder and carmine, but the roses and lilies of youth and health adorned her lovely face. Her rounded arms and shoulders shamed the pearls that rested on them. Amid the awkward figures that surrounded her, she moved with the grace of a queen. It was not difficult for the Romeo of the evening to feign an attachment to so beautiful a creature, and before the curtain fell, amid thunders of applause, he found himself pleading the cause of a real passion.

And from this moment he wooed the lady in downright earnest, and was ultimately accepted. She never asked what his prospects were, nor did he inquire into her antecedents. It was enough for the giddy-fellow that she was beautiful, and loved him. They had about a hundred dollars between them, and with that to live upon, until something turned up, they concluded to abandon the strolling company without beat of drum, and, eloping to New York, they there got married.

Before the month was out they had run to for want of funds. Then Gerald, with starvation staring him in the face, roamed New York in search of employment. Disappointment met him everywhere. Nothing remained but to throw himself on the generosity of his uncle. He communicated his project to his bride; she acquiesced in the arrangement, and, raising funds by pledging a gold watch, they started for Forest Hill.

Mr. Forrester was reading in his library when the couple were announced. He dropped his paper, and the couple fell at his feet.

"Uncle, pardon me!" exclaimed Gerald, "for running away without your consent."

"Uncle—my uncle!" cried Mrs. Forrester; "he is my uncle and please pardon Gerald!"

"Get up, you blockhead! You'll burst the knees of those ridiculously tight pantaloons!" cried the old gentleman. "Julia, don't be making a fool of yourself!"

"Julia?" cried Gerald—how did you learn her name?"

"Oh, she's an old friend of mine," said the old gentleman, winking mischievously. "Eh, Julia?"

The bride burst into a fit of hearty laughter.

"Nephew!" said the old gentleman, "allow me to present you to Mrs. Rashton that was."

"Mrs. Rashton!" exclaimed Gerald, in amazement.

"Yes—the widow you tried to run away from—brought you to New York, after all, my boy!"

"What! have I been a dupe?" cried Gerald.

"Don't be angry, my lad. Your old uncle only borrowed a little bit of your romance to cure you of your visionary notions. I engaged those strolling actors to come in to my grounds, because I knew very well you'd go off with them. I induced Julia to make her first appearance—and I saw it, too, through a pair of green spectacles, with a red wig on my head, and an old plaid cloak around me. Yet I paid my quarter to see the show. Ha! ha!"

"Fairly trapped!" cried Gerald.

"Yes, and if you go tramping round the world like a gipsy, trying to realize your day dreams, you'll be everybody's dupe. Yet I suppose you are determined to make the stage a profession."

"Not so, uncle," said the young man rather sheepishly. "I tried to get a clerkship in New York."

"And they wouldn't have you. Had hal! Well, don't let that trivial knowledge that, or he, may allow you to come in with a capital of \$50,000."

"My dear, generous uncle."

"Tut, tut, boy! I'm only too glad to see you. You'll let me be generous, now, O Romeo! Romeo! wherefore

Romeo! Egad! I think I could play it myself as well as Bivvins.

We need hardly add that Gerald became a steady thriving merchant, and never reverted, without feeling his cheeks tingle, to the episode of his connection with the strolling players.

### Burglars.

"Are professional criminals often good workmen with tools?"

"You can hardly call them fine workmen. Nor are they generally very strong men. Almost all the hard labor they get is when they are sent to prison at hard labor. There are certain burglars, however, who are sharp enough to open almost any safe. In point of fact there is no such thing as making a safe which a burglar cannot open. They have an apparatus which will rip out the whole front of any safe that can be made. It consists of an upright, which is screwed into the floor, and on this they get a leverage with a lever which has an edge as sharp as a razor and will go into the minutest crack. That machine will tear out the whole front of a colossal safe. A case was tried in England some time ago. A man sued a safe maker for selling him an alleged burglar proof safe which was afterward robbed. The safe maker proved in court that no safe could be made which could not be opened.

"What time do thieves generally select to rob a bank?"

"They generally want all the time they can get, as it is a long job to drill through thick steel doors. Thieves generally commence Saturday night, so they can have all night and next day, and the following night to work in. They hardly ever go to a safe until their stool pigeons have carefully piped all the people on watch for weeks and weeks, and know their habits, when they visit the bank. Not long ago, a bank in Brooklyn, near the ferry, was marked for robbery, and the thieves got in the bank Saturday night and were at work there Sunday, when one of the bank men unlocked the bank door. He didn't see the thieves, nor even suspect their existence. He was going to church, however, that morning, and when he left the bank, walked very rapidly in the direction of the station house. Thereupon the 'crow' or the accomplices of the thieves entered, gave them the signal of danger, and they dropped their tools, and went out of the bank in haste. On Monday morning, there was seen all their apparatus and they were just on the point of getting in at the money when frightened off.

"Do burglars ever save their money?"

"Occasionally you find one that is very frugal, temperate and thrifty; it is exceptional however. Mike Shennburn, whom I regard as the biggest burglar in this country, is said to be living snugly in Switzerland on the money he derived from robbing the Ocean Bank more than ten years ago. Jimmy Hope is in Canada. He probably has not much money, because his son is a scapegrace who cleans him out. Burglars generally marry fast women; they have no opportunity to address a lady of respectability, and often have to take a woman of the town."

"Do the detectives generally keep faith with each other?"

"That depends on the men. I know some detectives who are the equals in honor and fidelity of any man in the world. There are others of considerable reputation who are habitual intriguers. There was once in the Central Office a detective of considerable newspaper notoriety, but extremely soft. He thought his bosom friend was another detective now retired. The latter found that the Police Commissioners were about to promote the other man to his place in the force, and retired himself into the patrol or common police body. Thereupon the man had an accomplice take the soft officer to a hotel near the police quarters and fill him up with lard. (Drink.) While he was there intoxicated, a rare thing for that man, the dishonest officer and false friend sent a Police Commissioner around to the tavern to see the drunk detective. Thereupon the latter was degraded, and to this day does not know that his supposed friend sold him out.

### Sympathetic Inks.

A great number of sympathetic inks may be obtained by means of reactions known to chemistry. For instance, write on paper with a colorless solution of sugar of lead; if the water that is used for the solution be pure, no trace of the writing will remain when it becomes dry. Now hold the paper over a jet of sulphurated hydrogen, and the characters will immediately appear on the paper of an intense black color. The following recipes for inks of this kind are more simple: If writing be executed with a dilute solution of sulphate of iron, the invisible characters will appear of a beautiful blue, if the paper be brushed over with a pencil full of a solution of yellow prussiate of potash; or they will be black, if a solution of tannin be substituted for the prussiate. If the characters be written with a solution of sulphate of copper, they will at once turn blue on exposing to the vapors of ammonia. Another sympathetic ink is afforded by chloride of gold, which becomes a reddish purple, when acted upon by a salt of tin. A red sympathetic ink may be made in the following manner: Write with a very dilute solution of perchloride of iron—so dilute, indeed, that the writing will be invisible when dry. By holding the paper in the vapor arising from a long-necked glass flask containing sulphuric acid and a few drops of a solution of sulpho-cyanide of potassium, the characters will appear of a blood red color, which will again disappear on submitting them to the vapor of caustic ammonia. This experiment can be repeated ad infinitum. During the war in India, some years ago, important correspondence was carried on by the English by means of the use of rice water as a writing fluid. On the application of iodine, the despatches immediately appeared in blue characters. Sympathetic inks which are developed under the influence of heat only, are much easier to use than the foregoing. Almost every one, perhaps, knows that if writing be executed on paper with a clean quill dipped in onion or turpentine juice, it becomes absolutely invisible when dry; and that when the paper is heated the writing at once makes its appearance in characters of a brown color. All albuminoid, mucilaginous and saccharine vegetable juices make excellent sympathetic inks; we may cite, as among the best, the juices of lemon, orange, apple and pear. A dilute solution of chloride of copper used for writing is invisible until the paper is heated, when the letters are seen of a beautiful yellow, disappearing again when the heat that developed them is removed. The salts of cobalt, as the acetate, nitrate, sulphate and chloride, possess a like property. When a dilute solution of these salts is used as an ink, the writing, although invisible when dry, becomes blue when exposed to heat. The addition of chloride of iron, or of a salt of nickel, renders them green, and this opens the way for a very pretty experiment: If a winter landscape be drawn in India ink, and the sky be painted with a wash of cobalt alone, and the branches of the trees be clothed with leaves executed with a wash of cobalt and nickel, and the snow clad earth be washed over with the same mixture, a magic transformation at once takes on the application of heat, the winter landscape changing into a summer scene.

### Lower Level Love.

Both are rich, and have spent many seasons at Saratoga; names Willie and Minnie. The mother says they have been engaged to each other since childhood; that both have been reared with care and tenderness, and though she does say it, both are "well-born," and that the wedding ceremony will soon take place. They live in the city of Boston. The following conversation took place between them in my hearing:

Minnie—I don't like mountains; they are so—so big and dirty. Do you Willie like?

Willie—No, indeed, Minnie, I don't. Great, awkward, uncouth things, and are so—so much in the way, too. But when I left Boston, Uncle Charles told me I must take you up on the top of Pike's Peak.

Minnie—Oh, Willie, do you think I would ride up on a vulgar mule—the idea, is so absurd—no, never, never! Willie! I shall faint!

Willie—Oh, dear Minnie, don't faint, I will stay down here in this sweet valley with you until the others return.

Nerve and Humor in Battle.

A brave English sailor, at the battle of Trafalgar, while serving at his gun on the main-deck, was struck by a shot coming in at the port, which took off his leg below the knee. As he sank down upon a shot-box, and saw the section clean gone, he muttered:

"Ah! it's only a shilling affair, that!—had it gone a few inches higher I'd 'a got my eighteen pence for it." He alluded to the scale of pensions, as graded by the severity of the wound.

Afterwards while one of his mates was carrying him below to the cockpit, he suddenly cried out: "Ho! Jack! when you go back to sea and take a look at my leg, and save me the silver buckle on the shoe. I'll do as much for you if the Lord spares me!"

Here is a good reply for another brave Briton—this time a captain. It was when Admiral Lord St. Vincent's

fleet was bearing down upon the fleet of the enemy—the Spaniards—that the chaplain of a frigate asked the commander, who was all alive with excitement, and eager in the work:

"Captain, have you reckoned the number of the enemy?"

"No, no—not yet," replied the brave chief. "We can do that more readily after they are ours."

Here is another of a different cast, but it's humor is not to be denied:

The French at Wagram, were making the finest onset of the battle, when a sergeant of infantry who was holding his company in line upon the extreme right of his regiment, was set upon by a yelping snarling cur, belonging to the colonel. The old soldier could not tamely bear this, and with a movement like lightning, he charged bayonet upon the dog, and ran him through, probably to the heart. The colonel saw, and being near the spot he rode up.

"Look, you, my man, why could you not have just as well made at my dog with the butt of your musket?"

"Pardieu! I'd have done it, Colonel, if the brute had only made at me in the same way!"

### The Virgins' Bones.

The Virgins' bones are a greater curiosity of Cologne than the Cathedral, and yet we rarely hear of them in America. Among thousands of legends of the Rhine is that of the pious St. Ursula and the eleven thousand Virgins, who, 1400 years ago, went up the river on a pilgrimage to Rome, and returning were all murdered by the Huns. Their bones were gathered together, and in some way unexplained, were brought to Cologne and buried in a common tomb, over which, after many years, was erected the present church of St. Ursula, which is 850 years old. Subsequently the bones were exhumed from beneath the church, brought up into it and placed around it forming one of the most extraordinary displays that the eyes of man ever witnessed. The church is not very large, and its heavy walls, low ceilings, and ancient style of construction show its antiquity. All around this church are encased the skulls and bones, huge stone receptacles being filled with them, with apertures in the sides through which the bones can be seen, and the skulls being put on little rows of shelves divided off like pigeon holes. All the skulls have the part below the forehead covered with fine needle work and embroidery, and some of them are inlaid with pearls and other precious stones. The collection is certainly a remarkable one, there being, besides the collection of bones, 1800 of these skulls arranged in cases around the church, whilst in a room known as the Treasury, which is about thirty feet square, there are 732 more skulls on the walls, and the entire upper portion is covered with bones which are arranged everywhere, excepting where the windows let in light. Here under special glass cases, are the skulls of St. Ursula herself, her lover and several of the principal virgins; together with the bones of her right and left foot and one arm. There are also other relics, including one of the alabaster vases wherein the Saviour turned the water into wine. This vase would hold about four gallons, but part of the mouth and one handle are gone, and it is so cracked and dilapidated that it probably would hold very little now.

### Didn't Like His Experience.

Recently about noon some lads who were rushing the season by going in swimming in the river near Sullivan street, Elmhurst, were subjected to quite a sensation. A man took his horses to the river to let them drink, leading them by halter. While they were in the water one of the boys got on the back of one of the horses, which immediately started for home. Having only a halter the boy couldn't stop him, and the horse like the man with the cork leg, went faster as he progressed, and the boy had to hang on for dear life. Here was a spectacle that *Maseppa* might have coveted. Up Water street to his stable near High, the horse galloped with an apparition on his back, that doubtless scared him as much as it astonished the natives who witnessed the wild ride, to say nothing of the consternation of the boy, who rode without weight; in fact he was just as Nature fashioned him. When the horse got home he stopped, and as soon as his comrades brought him his clothes the boy dressed himself and went home, feeling very much as if he had just finished a six days' walking match.

### Loveliness.

What constitutes true loveliness? Not the polished brow, the gaudy dress, nor the show and parade of fashionable life. A woman may have all the outward marks of beauty, and yet not possess a lovely character. It is the benevolent disposition, the kind acts and the Christian deportment. It is in the heart, where meekness, truth and humility are found, where we look for loveliness. The woman who can soothe the aching heart, smooth the aching brow, smooth the wrinkled brow, alleviate the anguish of the mind, and pour the balm of consolation in the wounded breast, possesses, in an eminent degree, the true loveliness of character.

### The Bow-Bells.

For some time past the Bow Bells, one of the finest, if not the finest church in the city of London, has been undergoing examination in the public interest, and before long the familiar chiming which captivated or consoled a Whittington, and have since charmed many more from time immemorial, will ring out as before. The Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, which, if not originally a Roman temple, as generally believed, was one of the earliest churches built by our Norman conquerors, has been destroyed more than once by storm and fire. It was at one time garrisoned and besieged, and afterward the scene of an assassination. It was first mentioned as a Christian church in the reign of William the Conqueror. Stow says it was the first in the city built on arches of stone, and that it was therefore called St. Mary de Arcibus, or the Bow, although he elsewhere says, with less apparent probability, that it took its name from certain stone arches supporting a lantern on the top of the tower. By the way, the Court of Arches was formerly held in this church, and derived its name from the circumstance. During the reign of William Rufus the roof of the church was blown off by the wind, and four of the rafters were driven into the ground with such violence that, although they were each twenty-six feet long, little more than four feet of length was visible, the ground in the neighborhood being then a mere fen. About 100 years after this event a tumult of a serious nature occurred in the city, which led to the assault on the church before alluded to. The ringleader was William Fitz Osbert, surnamed Longbeard, who was almost worshipped by the lower orders on account of his exertions as a professed advocate of the poor against the rich. An attempt being made to seize him he took refuge in Bow steeple, together with various followers, and being well provided with ammunition and provisions, was able for a long time to defy the authorities. In order to drive him out the steeple was fired. This had the desired effect; the rioters were made prisoners; and, after a hasty trial, were hanged at the Elms in Smithfield, at that time the usual place of execution. It appeared that Fitz Osbert did not lose his reputation among the people with his life, for it is said that after his death vast numbers of people resorted to Smithfield, expecting that miracles would be performed, and that they carried away as holy relics pieces of the earth on which his blood had fallen.

### A Nice Place for Quiet People.

In Winsboro, Texas, there is a drug store kept by a Mr. Sken, who having occasion to be absent, instructed his clerk, a young man, not to sell to any person whatever on credit. During his absence two men named Davis, and known as desperadoes, rode up, and entering the store called for whisky on a credit. They got two bottles, and going off came back and demanded more. The boy refused, whereupon they fell to cursing him. At this juncture also entered the store, a merchant of Leesburg—Miller Mitchell—a nice, good, honest man, who, seeing the boy imposed upon took his part, and told the desperadoes they were wrong. At this the villains drew their pistols.

"Are you sorry for what you have said?"

"I have said nothing to be sorry for," returned the merchant.

"Then I'll make you sorry," angrily retorted Brooks Davis.

With that the cutthroat slapped him in the face with one hand, and with pistol in the other, pulled the trigger, shooting Mitchell through the stomach fatally. Mitchell wrenched the pistol from the hands of the murderer, and fired at him as he ran out, but without effect. The victim died a few hours afterward. Recently, two travelers had ridden to a point in sight of the hills upon which Weatherford is built. A dispute arose on some subject, comparatively unimportant. Drunker had the temerity to disagree with Blackwell. The latter got into a passion stimulated by the fumes of whisky and drawing his pistol fired at Drunker several times, completely riddling him with holes. Drunker fell from his horse and his corpse was found in the road the following morning. As usual, the assassin escaped.

### A Gritty Girl.

Miss Caroline Eggleston was coming to town the other day and saw a large rattlesnake coiled up and taking a nap right in her path. Now don't think she screamed like a Conanche and worked herself into a fit trying to get away from that snake, not a bit of it. She just gathered the dimly carefully away from her feet, slipped up slyly, and with the precision of a practiced hand placed her heel fair on that unsuspecting serpent's head. The snake writhed and slashed around, struck rattles-end-to as high as her elbow, wound around her limbs and squirmed in the most approved snake style. But it was to no use. The more it twisted the harder she bore down and twisted her garter heel on his head, until the struggling snake gave up the ghost.



Tuesday.—Two negro women at Ansonville quarreled about a thimble. One of the women reported the quarrel to her husband when he came home. He went over to the house of the woman who was quarreling with his wife, and, armed with a knife, butchered her in the same manner. She was dead when he quitted his grasp of her. The man had no money to employ counsel, so he turned to the justice of the peace, the youngest child in this county may have to witness his trial.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.,  
July 19th, 1879.

4 P. M.  
Convention reassembled. After devo-  
tional exercises Prof. A. B. Goodhue  
discussed the topic, How can the  
attendance of children upon the Gospel  
ministry be best secured?  
Rev. R. J. Kiddle offered the follow-  
ing which was adopted. Resolved—That  
we recommend that all schools in the  
city will look after their immediate  
pupils and send out delegates to orga-  
nize or assist in organizing schools in  
the locality where there are none.

J. A. LESTER.

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THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
CALHOUN COUNTY.  
County Special Term July 26, 1879.  
This day came Wm. M. Hames administrator of the estate of James M. Hames deceased, and filed his statement, account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration thereof.  
It is ordered that the 26th day of August 1879, be and is hereby appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested may appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. GANNON

CHARLESTON, S. C.,  
I give all business their most c  
ntion. Consequents of cotton

upon having the genuine DR. C  
's LIVER PILLS, prepared by Flem  
of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being  
itations of the name *McLane*  
fferently but same pronunciation

WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST.  
Prices reduced. Pamphlet free.  
Also MILLING SUPPLIES.  
Works: Christiansburg, Lancaster & York

The gents of town and surrounding cities can call at John's and play a quiet game of billiards on the best Monarch table, also smoke the best Havana cigar in town. John's is preferred, he gives the best in the market for the best money.







## Bill Blackwell and the Gallinippers.

While a soldier of the late war my regiment was in camp for several months near what is known as the "Red River Raft," above Shreveport, the river bed being covered for nearly fifty miles by the trunks of fallen trees that have accumulated for centuries. Earth has formed over this driftwood, upon which large trees are growing. The river thus obstructed, finds a tortuous passage under the raft, or through bays, lakes and lagoons. It is a dreary country, and the paradise of mosquitoes. In addition to the usual kind, there are others called gallinippers. They are nearly as large as a horse-fly, but for biting purposes there is no comparison between the two; the bite of a horse-fly is a touch of comfort compared to one of these.

We had in our company, a rollicking whole-souled fellow, named Bill Blackwell, who was the source of much amusement to the boys. Bill boasted that he didn't care a "tinker's" for all the mosquitoes in Louisiana. He boasted and bragged until one of the boys offered to bet him a quart of "phoney" whisky that he could put him to a test that would prove the insincerity of his boast.

After considerable wrangling it was decided that Bill should take off all his clothes and lie prone upon the ground, face downward, for twenty minutes.

"Well, by gosh, I'll do it!" I'll do it, sir, and never flinch, but you must promise to keep off the gallinippers."

The boys assured him that the gallinippers should not be allowed to interfere, and Bill stripped and prepared himself for the test.

One of the boys borrowed the lieutenant's watch, and the referee announced that the show had commenced.

Bill was equal to the occasion, and was about to win the wager when a happy thought entered the head of Ben Davidson; he would make a draw bet of it. He had waited and wished for a gallinipper to come to his rescue, and Bill was within a few minutes of winning the liquor. Len stepped quickly to the camp-fire, and taking a small coal from the ashes pretended to light his pipe, leaving the coal nicely balanced on top of the tobacco. Coming back he took up the brush, as though he meant to frighten off a gallinipper, and ingeniously dropped the coal on Bill's back, who sprang to his feet, yelling:

"Gallinipper! Gallinipper! Goll darn you lying hiles! you promised to keep 'em off, and didn't do it. I'll have that liquor or a fight. If Ben Davidson don't pay the bet I'll take it out of his hile, see if I don't!"

## A Monster Gold Watch.

George S. Keefe, residing near Reading, Pa., is the owner of what is regarded as the largest gold watch in this country and one which is destined to "pull down the vest" of the wearer. The watch in question weighs within a fraction one pound and a half troy weight, and is without doubt the heaviest gold watch in the United States. Some time ago the owner ordered a silver watch weighing one pound. He is the possessor of three watches now, and their combined weight is four pounds. In ordering the watch he wrote at least to a half dozen of the most prominent watch factories in the country. One dealer answered promptly to the effect that there was a mistake in the order as the size and weight could not possibly be that much. Another dealer refused to undertake the job and said that the order should be sent to California, where they had plenty of gold and didn't know what to do with it. It was necessary to provide new tools to make a monster of that kind, and hence the manufacturers did not care to enter into a contract. Finally a Brooklyn, N. Y., watch company undertook it, and after a series of experiments, succeeded in forming the models and turning out the watch. The case is eighteen carat and perfectly plain. A monogram is to be engraved upon it before it is delivered. Its cost is very nearly five hundred dollars. Before it was sent to Reading it was exhibited in New York as the largest gold watch ever manufactured in America.

## A Mighty Hunter.

It has not failed to the lot of many men to slay nearly 500 tigers—to say nothing of smaller game—in a lifetime even when one's whole energies have been devoted to such pursuits. M. d'Harcourt, a Frenchman, who has been pursuing the avocation of a "hunter" in all parts of the world, claims to be the "greatest tiger killer in the world;" and having achieved this reputation, he is now, it appears, reclining on his laurels in the dignified position of "Tiger Slayer in General of the government of the Straits Settlement," having been engaged, so it is reported, to destroy these animals at £10 per head. An English officer in India, however, Major Probyn, Superintendent of Police in Khandesh, must run this slayer of tigers pretty closely in his claim to the title of champion tiger killer. During the last few years Maj. Probyn has shot not less than 400 tigers in the district of Khandesh and the immunity from the ravages of these animals which he has secured for the inhabitants of the district has even overcome the suspicion with which the natives too often regard any Englishman who kills a tiger. The destruction of these felines is looked upon by certain classes as an act of sacrifice, certain to be visited with fearful punishments on the village community at the end of the year. Maj. Probyn, however, having practically rid the district of the presence of the unwelcome visitors, has earned the gratitude of the inhabitants, and recently, when there was a talk of his leaving the neighborhood, they memorialized the Governor not to remove him. Doubtless there are other districts in India where his presence would be equally welcome to the people—if unwelcome to the tigers.

## A Highwayman's Head.

Several bands of highwaymen still range over Nebraska, Wyoming, Dakota and Montana, but the most troublesome one has just been broken up. This was the Tolles gang, headed by Frank Tolles, known throughout the border. The authorities of Wyoming recently offered \$3000 for the body of Tolles, dead or alive, and a few weeks ago a lank farmer galloped into Cheyenne with the blood-besmeared head of Tolles dangling from his saddle-bow. Four of the Tolles party have been caught and are in prison for life. One of them, "The Kid," was iron-cuffed about his legs so tightly during the trial that his ankles and feet are yet black. Frank James, Tolles' lieutenant, escaped, and, it is said, has organized a band in the northern country. James is a middle-aged man of commanding appearance. His shoulders are as broad as those of two ordinary men, and his head sits as though there were no neck—not even for the hangman's noose. He is educated and high-toned. No women or children ever suffer at his hands, nor do men unless they happen to have a hundred dollars or so about them. Two characteristic stories of him are related. Once his party stopped a couple of men, one of whom had a fine gold watch. "For God's sake, my good fellow, let me keep that; my dead mother gave me that watch," James looked at him with a glance which sought to find a lie at the bottom of his plea. The victim stood the scrutiny, and James handed back the watch without a word, spurred his horse over the prairie and galloped away. Again, the other day he hung up a poor ranchman near Fort McKinney to extort a confession as to the place of concealment of treasure. The ranchman really knew not, but James kept him dangling by the thumbs until he was dead. Some weeks ago the most notorious outlaw of all in the "West country," Middleton, was sketched in the papers. Since then he has met with a hair-breadth escape. A few weeks ago he ventured into Sidney, Nebraska, with King, one of his men. A sheriff's posse bore down upon them. Both sprang upon Middleton's horse, that of King having been seized. In the dash for the woods, King, whose arms were thrown about Middleton's waist, was shot through the body and rolled off—dead. Middleton, thus relieved of a fatal return shot at his nearest pursuer and got away.

## The Realities of Circus Life.

An insight of circus life is given by a Philadelphia lawsuit brought by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Three years ago Mrs. Lucy Coles was left a widow with three children, whom she made heroic efforts to support, but soon found herself in the depths of poverty. One of the children was a pretty girl of seven. A friend suggested that she be taught to be a circus performer. A trainer of youthful acrobats and riders were made her guardian until she was eighteen. In return for her services she was to be fed and clothed, and was to have eleven quarters schooling during her apprenticeship. The trainer took the child and put her through a rigorous training. The lessons were cruelly inculcated by the ring master's riding whip. She was taught to leap and ride bareback, to stand on one foot and hold the other out at a signboard angle with one hand, to pirouette, to jump through the paper-covered hoops, to squat with her legs at right angles with her body, and various other feats that are only acquired by long, hard practice. Her companions were four other little ones. She wept at first, and made many blunders, but the fear of the lash soon forced her into an acquiescence of the lessons. Then she was taken to a dancing master, who taught her jig steps and fancy poses. She was placed in the care of a woman who traveled with a circus, and with the troupe she made a tour through the country. The woman who had her in charge is said to have traversed the continent without paying fare for her, hiding her beneath her skirts by day. Lastly she performed in Philadelphia, and her mother had her eyes opened to the real dangers to which she was subjected in her equestrian work.

## Niagara Falls Story.

When Blondin came in 1859 he had his rope stretched about a mile below the falls, and even then it was 1,200 feet long. On both sides of the river inclosures were built around the rope, into which the ticket buyers were admitted, and where the acrobat had his dressing rooms. He was to start on the first occasion from the Canadian side, and within the inclosure there were a number of invited guests, among them Henry W. Faxon, then the local editor of the Buffalo Republic. Faxon was a wit of more than local renown, and Blondin had, for some reason, taken a great liking to him. While Faxon stood—laughing and jesting, as was his way—on the edge of the precipice overlooking the river 140 feet below, Blondin appeared a few feet behind. He was just about to attempt the most daring feat upon a tight rope that had ever been performed, and what took place will show his iron nerve and reckless temper. He saw that Faxon, gazing out across the river, was unconscious of his presence. Motioning to the bystanders for silence by pressing his fingers to his lips, he seized Faxon under both armpits and held him out for a second or two over the verge. His countenance, when Blondin laid hold of him, was irradiated with mirth. When Blondin drew him back and dropped him on the green sward he sank there in a heap, horror-stricken by a shock from the effects of which his nervous system never fully recovered. In the next instant, Blondin, grasping his heavy balancing pole, danced out upon his rope beyond the fearful precipice, and turning to enjoy the effects of his maneuver, saluted his indignant friend with a gesture indescribably outrageous. He then continued his first walk across the Niagara chasm, experiencing not the least tremor or emotion.

## AGRICULTURE.

**REARING AND BUYING CATTLE.**—In many parts of the country it is a very general practice to almost entirely separate the business of rearing and buying cattle from that of fattening them. A similar division is, or has been, very commonly made as to rearing and using dairy cows. Farmers on whose fields are to be found hundreds of steers often do not rear even one calf; relying on purchasing, either in small lots from farmers who have grown a few steers, or buying "store steers" in the great markets, as at Chicago. Undoubtedly this practice has often given larger profits than could have been realized if a smaller stock had been reared and fed on the same farm. Nor is the practice one which can be opposed as necessarily contrary to sound business principles. Some localities and some farms are better fitted for rearing stock than for fattening them, and the reverse is equally true. Attention to the feeding of the members of the flock can do the work with less expenditure than can the small farmer with a half dozen head or even a smaller number. But while all this is true, the safe plan is certainly to combine the two branches of the business as a general rule. The farmer who rears and fattens his profits promise to be small at best. Within the past year or two, for instance, the cases have not been rare in which the purchaser of a lot of steers has found the selling price, after they had been kept for some months on grass or grain, to be little if any above the price paid for them. It may be that the cases are equally numerous in which the seller of "store cattle" has not received as much as they cost him. But it is clearly true that the man who both rears and feeds, stands a better chance of making at least a small profit from one of the other than the confined himself to either one. The loss on the one may be balanced by a gain on the other.

**CELLARS.**—There are hundreds of houses in the country, that are built over dark, noisome holes of dampness, impure air, decaying vegetables and rotting timbers, says the American Builder. These holes in the ground are called cellars, but there is no reason why sanitary laws should be set at defiance in their construction, neither is there any necessity for groping about in darkness, and, besides, when light is admitted there is an immunity from the danger of fire which attends curing in them. We see cellars that are a hundred times worse than the darkest of houses left without light or ventilation, to breed the germs of disease and death. All houses require cellars, both for the storing room they afford and their contribution to the comfort and health of the dwellers; but there is no reason why sanitary laws should be set at defiance in their construction, neither is there any necessity for groping about in darkness, and, besides, when light is admitted there is an immunity from the danger of fire which attends curing in them. We see cellars that are a hundred times worse than the darkest of houses left without light or ventilation, to breed the germs of disease and death. All houses require cellars, both for the storing room they afford and their contribution to the comfort and health of the dwellers; but there is no reason why sanitary laws should be set at defiance in their construction, neither is there any necessity for groping about in darkness, and, besides, when light is admitted there is an immunity from the danger of fire which attends curing in them. 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# Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETHERAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 2208.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

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### "IN THE LONG RUN."

This old-fashioned saying,

So lightly expressed,

And so carelessly uttered,

Is one of the best.

Oh, ponder, young trifler,

With young life begun,

The deep earnest meaning

Of "in the long run."

For "in the long run," boys,

The seed will spring up

That was sown in the garden

Or dropped in the cup.

And, remember! no rose

Will spring from the weed,

And no beautiful fruit

From unworthy seed.

How many a stripling

In trouble to-day,

By riotous living,

With coin and too gay,

With character shipwrecked

And duties undone,

Will be sorrow harvesting

"In the long run."

And "in the long run," will

The toiler fare best

Who performs honest labor

And takes honest rest.

Who, contented and happy,

Hastes not, in a day,

Or a year, to reap riches

That will pass away!

The good and the evil

That abide on the earth,

The joy and the sorrow,

The pain and the mirth.

The battle is undecided.

The victor is won.

Will yield what was sown here,

"In the long run."

### LETTICE.

A bitter day.

Not a pleasant day to travel on, by any

means; but then Lettice Mainwaring was

one of the sort that makes the best of every-

thing.

"It's a long journey over the hills, miss,"

said the wife of the landlord of the little

one-story tavern that was perched on the

crest of the highway, "and the snow's

portful deep."

"I think a winter landscape is the pretti-

est thing in the world," said Lettice,

cheerily, as she wound her fur round and

round her neck.

"And old Stokes's stage is awfully un-

comfortable," added the landlady.

"I like stage riding," asserted Lettice.

"You'll not get there till dark."

"Oh, that is sooner than I expected."

And Lettice climbed up into the stage-

coach which stood creaking and groaning

at the door, having just rumbled up

from the next village, a mile or so down the hill.

One solitary passenger occupied the op-

posite corner—a tall, dark man, with a Span-

ish sort of complexion and clear, dark eyes,

who wore an old sort of olive-green cloak

or mantle, heavily trimmed with sable fur.

He nodded briefly in return to Lettice's

smiling recognition.

"Our little heroine would have talked with

a polar bear, had a polar bear chanced to be

her traveling companion.

Lettice arranged her bags and her basket

and her bonnet straps, and wondered se-

cretely how far the tall man was going.

"I hope of any assistance to you?"

conventionally queried the gentleman, as Lettice

searched in the straw at her feet for a

dropped glove.

"Thanks—no," said Lettice, coming up

again with very red cheeks, and curls a lit-

tle disheveled. "Are you going all the way

through?"

"As far as the stage goes—yes."

"Oh," said Miss Mainwaring; "so am I."

The gentleman nodded interrogatively

and went back to his paper.

"Cross that," thought Lettice, involun-

tarily pouting her cherry lips. "Why can't

he talk and make himself agreeable? And

he knows very well that we are to be shut

up here together for eight long hours."

But the wild landscape, as it flitted by,

white, gleaming with snows, and darkly

fringed with the waving boughs, was, after

all, nearly as good a study as the "human

face divine."

Lettice soon forgot her temporary annoy-

ance and chagrin in the white, skeleton-like

strangely things are ordered in this world—

I am going to cast my lot among them."

"How does that happen?" said the gen-

tleman. He could not very well say less,

in ordinary politeness, and yet Lettice felt

triumphantly that she had "drawn him

out."

"They wrote to Madame Moligny, my

old teacher, to select a governess qualified

to teach two little boys; and Madame knew

that I wished for a situation, and so here I

am. I wonder how they will like me?"

"I hope you will like them," said the

gentleman, stifling a yawn. "For a moment

he stood irresolute. His first impulse

was to run; but his better judgment told

him that if he did so, and should be pursued

by the grizzle, escape would be impossible,

and that he would be taken at a disadvan-

tage in the struggle which must inevitably

follow. Dreadful as was the alternative of

facing his terrible enemy—it was his only

hope, and Rogers firmly resolved to stand

his ground, and if the worst came to the

worst, to at least sell his life as dearly as

possible. There was a chance that the

grizzly might not attack him if he retained

a bold attitude, but whatever hopes Rogers

built upon that foundation were speedily

dispelled by the bear giving a low growl,

dropping his muzzle and advancing toward

him. The bear's head leaped to his

shoulder, and the threatened struggle be-

came an unavoidable certainty, and the agonizing

thought that its result might leave his wife

a widow and his children fatherless nearly

unmanned him. The weakness was but

momentary, and then with every muscle

and nerve in his body drawn to their ut-

most tension, the man, awaited the onset of

the bear with as much coolness as though

his life were not at stake in the unequal

contest. As the grizzly slowly came to-

wards him and had got within a distance of

about fifteen feet, Rogers drew his rifle to

his shoulder, and with a steady aim planted

a bullet in the bear's breast, just inside the

point of the right shoulder. The animal

was hit hard, but no sixty-to-the-pound

bullet ever stopped a grizzly. Throwing

aside the now useless rifle, and drawing

his knife, Rogers braced himself for the

death struggle. As the shaggy monster

reared upon its haunches, its great, black

convex head towering two feet above Ro-

gers, the latter involuntarily threw up his

left arm like a pugilist on guard. The bear

seized the arm in its mouth, and throwing

its great paw over the shoulders of the

hunter, hugged him in an embrace so

cruel that his eyes seemed starting from

their sockets, and the blood gushed from

his nostrils. Rogers' right arm was free

and he drove the keen blade of his

knife to the hilt in the side of the grizzly,

close to the shoulder. The blade reached a

vital point, inflicting a fatal wound, but

the bear was only to increase the

grizzly's ferocity. It hugged Rogers the

closer, its long, sharp, chisel-pointed claws

tearing gaping wounds in the unfortunate

man's back, while with a sickening sound

the bones of the left arm were crushed and

ground to powder in the vise-like jaws of

his terrible antagonist. With a wild

noise of his voice, Rogers piled his knife

with the energy of desperation, driving it

again into the vitals of the bear, literally

carving it alive, while the latter, with

teeth lacerated its human foe in the

most frightful manner. It was, indeed, a

struggle to the death. Rogers, weak from

the loss of blood and half delirious from

pain, now fought more intuition than

### Grappling a Grizzly.

Mr. Rogers recently went squirrel

hunting near Calaveras, California. In his

walk he came upon a monster grizzly bear.

When discovered the bear was not over

twenty feet distant—a space that Rogers

had not the remotest desire to diminish.

Man and beast discovered each other's pro-

sence at the same instant. Rogers is a res-

olute man, a splendid marksman and well

inured to the dangers and experiences of

backwoods life; but, as with a full know-

ledge of the characteristics of the ferocious

animal facing him, he realized his situation,

he died away in his breast. For a moment

he stood irresolute. His first impulse</







A most delightful social was given at the academy Tuesday night. Music, refreshments, dancing crowned the circling hours with joy and happiness. In the array of lovely women which graced the occasion, we noticed Miss Underwood, a sparkling and brilliant little blonde from Georgia, Miss Hunter, a radiant and charming belle of Alabama's beautiful city town by the sea, Miss Rowan, an elegant and accomplished daughter of St. Clair, and many flowers that have bloomed in beauty upon the hills of Calhoun that combined the resplendent hues of the rose with the spirituelle modesty of the violet.

Mr. Editor: Please allow me briefly say, that I was indeed pleased to read in the Republican of the 26th ult., your notice of my letter asking you to allow space in your columns for the publishing of moral and religious selections. To which request you generously consented. I thank you.

Your magnanimous consent to such an enterprise will surely be not only appreciated, but highly gratifying to your many subscribers and readers, and while extending this courtesy (to your subscribers and readers), you very properly reserve to yourself the right, as an independent editor, to reject or exclude any and every word or selection that is in the least tinged with sectarianism or that may be calculated to provoke controversy, which firm determination on your part will doubtless meet the hearty concurrence of every subscriber to, and Christian reader of the Republican; therefore it is to be hoped that every contributor of such articles will strictly observe this your most judicious rule, for Christianity encourages nothing like Sectarianism, but is in its nature hostile to every thing like schisms and divisions among Christians.

PHILO.

Mr. Editor: Please allow space in your columns for a brief notice of the Examination exercises of Prof. Stark's school at Cross Plains.

Notwithstanding a heavy rain all the morning and plenty of mud, a large audience composed of patrons of the school and friends of education, showed their interest by coming out and remaining the entire day.

The ladies brought with them numerous baskets and trunks filled with everything that is substantial and good in cookery, as well as every delicacy, which was spread out before the large crowd and all invited to partake. After dinner the Cross Plains Cornet Band discoursed some sweet music which added much to the pleasures of the day.

The manner of conducting this examination was different from others I have attended. The principal said he did not believe in showing on such occasions, as it was calculated to deceive. The scholars were simply assembled as a school, the same as on any other day, and recitations had without previously posting them as to what portion of the books they would be examined upon, but of course confining the examination to those portions they had gone over during the session. I have been informed by several of the scholars that there was no preparatory drilling on set lessons, but they were given new lessons every day up to the examination. Prof. Stark's idea was to bring out the method of imparting instruction and the scholars would show by their answers what proficiency they had made in their studies. In other words, if they had mastered what they had gone over, it would be evident to the patrons on impromptu examination, as in this case.

It was just like dropping into the school room on a week day, unprepared to teachers and scholars, and listening to the regular daily exercises. From the many expressions of interest and pleasure, I conclude that the exercises were of the highest degree satisfactory to all present, and reflected great credit upon the teachers and pupils. Prof. Stark has been untiring in his efforts to build up a first class school in our town. He has come as near giving his whole time to the school as any teacher I ever

knew. He has honestly earned the fine reputation he enjoys both as a gentleman and teacher, and his painstaking care in instructing our children is a matter of universal commendation. So far as I can learn, it is the unanimous wish of the people that he remain with us as our teacher.

Last on the programme, but by no means least, was the oration by your talented young townsman, W. W. Woodward, Esq. Language would fail me in attempting to describe this eloquent and masterly address. To say that it was grand in conception, beautiful in imagery and magnificent in delivery is but simple justice. Mr. Editor, it was one of the sublimest productions of his kind I ever listened to, and his audience were held spell bound from commencement to close. The splendid tribute to woman was couched in the most elegant, chaste and beautiful language I ever heard. I will not attempt even an outline of the address. Suffice it to say, this effort of Mr. Woodward's has stamped him as a young man of extraordinary mental endowments which have been cultivated and polished in a marvellous degree for one of his years. I predict for him honors and distinction in his chosen profession. PATRON.

(Communicated.)

W. W. WOODWARD'S ADDRESS AT CROSS PLAINS, ALA.

Mr. Editor: At the close of the exercises of Cross Plains Male and Female School Aug. 1st, Mr. W. W. Woodward, of Jacksonville Ala., in response to a previous invitation, delivered a literary address.

Mr. Woodward's reputation as a beautiful and polished writer, and a fast rising young orator of Calhoun Co., had preceded him. Although the day was exceedingly unpropitious, raining almost constantly, and continuing until late in the afternoon, yet the desire to see and hear their young country man induced many to brave the rain, and climb the hill to the old Bailey Institute, the place where the examination was held. When Mr. Woodward began his address he apologized for appearing with a manuscript, having been prevented from being prepared to speak without it, by the sickness of his mother whose condition had required his attention, constantly, for several weeks past. But it was injustice to such a manuscript to offer an apology for it. It was rich in thought, chaste in language, pure in diction and elegant in structure. It is impossible, if I were capable, to give, even, a synopsis of this splendid effort.

I will, however, try to mention a few of the leading points. He spoke of the progress and downfall of literature in past ages, indulging in some beautifully pathetic remarks on the literature, genius and splendor of Ancient Rome, the former mistress of the world. He referred in glowing terms to the influence of education in determining the success or failure of empires, kingdoms and republics. His flights of eloquence in referring to these were in many instances grandly sublime. His advice to the students of the school abounded in common sense and was presented to them in a graceful and attractive manner.

The eulogy on woman was beautiful, sublime and truthful. The ideal of true womanhood, described by the young orator was of the purest and most elevated character, being composed of the elements of culture, refinement and virtue, united with the Christian graces. Such an array of goodness, self-sacrifice and philanthropy as Florence Nightingale and Madame de Staël, and such a heroine as Joan d'Arc, were suggested as models worthy of imitation and emulation by our fair Southern daughters. The "Lost Cause" was touched in most beautiful and tender expressions. That fabled banner, that once floated over the sons of Southern chivalry was referred to in such gentle, touching and impressive language as to cause a shade of sadness to rest for a few moments on many stern and resolute brows.

The picture of our Southland, once proud in the possession of wealth, luxury, ease and refinement, but now filled with the ruins of her former grandeur and prosperity, was a most graphic representation.

He impressed upon the male members of the school that it was both the duty and high privilege of the young men to raise our country from amidst its ruins and desolation and elevate it to the highest standard of political, moral and intellectual greatness.

Such sensible and elegant composition, presented in so eloquent a manner, produced a most magnetic effect on his listeners, as was plainly exhibited in their countenances. It is seldom that a speaker receives such devoted, earnest and respectful attention. For at least thirty or forty minutes the audience was held entranced by that unceasing flow of eloquence, wonderful display of learning and extensive reading, exhibited by one so young.

Until this desired end can be attained let the young men, who have reached maturity, be encouraged to take an interest, yes to become active participants in the intellectual and moral institutions of the country.

Let all the inducements that can be offered be held out to this class of young men, in order to enlist them in the cause of virtue, truth and morality, and also to engage them in the acquisition of knowledge in all its varied and attractive branches. These young men are vivacious and impulsive, they must have employment for the mind. Let us try then, by all means, to engage them in the cause of morality, virtue and they will be inclined to shun the snares of vice and immorality.

The young men are our future hope. On them depend the future prosperity or adversity of our land.

To them must soon be committed the ship of state, church and literature. How important that they should be fully qualified to take charge of the sacred trust to be confided to their keeping.

GIVES.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

July 6 1879.  
The firm of Harrison and Borden is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
W. W. HARRISON  
Aug 9-3t E. G. BORDEN.

WHEAT WANTED.

We want 300 bushels of good sound wheat, for which we will pay cash at our store, at Germania Ala.  
L. P. CARPENTER,  
Storekeeper.  
Germania Tanning Co.  
Aug 9-3t

WANTED-To buy 200 Doz. good well cured oats in sheaf at cash prices, delivered at my place in Jacksonville.  
J. W. BURKE.

A Virginia lady writes: "And now a few words to the girls who may read this. Be careful to whom you write and what you write. Many a loving, trusting letter is sent by a true-hearted girl and is read by the receiver to a laughing crowd of men, and various remarks are passed upon the 'silly girl.' I can conscientiously say, on the other hand, that I never saw or heard of a girl showing her letters promiscuously, even from a man she did not care for, though they are often shown to the one 'dear friend' in strict confidence.

That the Countess Lambertini should have lost her case grieves us almost as much as the mournful fact that Prince Napoleon lost his life. We don't know anything that would cause us greater sorrow, unless it would be the news that Elvira Grant, who is coming home with a tremendous boom with which to save our country, had been called by Divine Providence to another and, let us hope, a better world.

The Countess Lambertini claimed about two millions of dollars from the estate of the late Cardinal Antonelli, on the ground that she was his daughter. The court held that, being the offspring of a priest, she was a sacrilegious child, and could not, therefore, inherit. We are sorry for the little lamb, for it was not her fault that she was a sacrilegious child. She was not consulted about the sort of a child she was to be, and it is a little hard she should be punished in this way. We think it would have been better and more just for the court to have given all the property to the lamb, so that the collateral would have defiled his memory, so that no cardinal hereafter would be tempted to have a sacrilegious child.

The only sacrilegious child we know of in our country, since the death of the late Florence Greeley, is our much-esteemed friend and tail-twister of lions, Zachariah Chandler. But then old Zack don't care a damn.—Washington Capital.

Taken in the Act.

Sister Jones called on Elder Smith a few evenings since. Being a next door neighbor she entered his study unannounced, and was greatly shocked at seeing him taking a drink from a suspicious looking bottle. He noticed her look of inquiry, and said: "This, Sister Jones, is Tabler's Portwine, or Vegetable Liver Powder, the only remedy I have ever found for the many troubles arising from a disordered Liver. I can recommend it." Price 50 cents. For Sale by all Druggists.

It is said,—we cannot tell with how much truth, for these newspaper reporters are so unreliable,—that at a dinner party given the other day at Wormley's, by Roscoe Conkling, to a number of distinguished gentlemen, Roscoe proposed that each one should write on a slip of paper the name of the man, who would be nominated for the Presidency if Grant were not in the way. Of course Conkling expected an unanimous report from all present of his own sweet name, and so Roscoe modestly declined voting for himself. The list included everybody's name but Roscoe's for the party was just drunk enough to be independent. And so the fizzle ended in Roscoe having named Senator Windom. Poor Windom! Well, he has one merit: he is an Ohio man.—Washington Capital.

ED. G. CALDWELL,  
(At the old Forney Corner.)

Has on hand the best brands of Cheating and Smoking TOBACCOS, including the popular Swanson's Pride, and the celebrated Durham Smoking Tobacco's. He has the largest stock of CIGARS in Town. Among his brands you will find the Solace, Margarita, Royal, Standard and the favorite Tidal Wave.

Chocolate Confection, Imported Chow Chow, Boston Baked Beans, Salmon & Canned Goods in great variety at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, Meat, Potatoes, Mackerel, Macaroni & Cheese at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Cheap Groceries for Cash at the old Forney Corner.

Fresh Lard at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Fresh Meat at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy anything in the GROCERY line CHEAP for CASH at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Go buy one of those fine Plows of the Towers patent at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

A splendid lot of new Tinware at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Finest article of kerosene oil at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

New lot of store-ware at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy TEN pounds of RICE for \$1.00 at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy 10 pounds of SUGAR for \$1.00 at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

Salt at manufacturers' prices at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

YOU can buy 5 pounds of good COFFEE for ONE DOLLAR at ED. G. CALDWELL'S.

LOCAL MATTERS.

W. P. & M. L. PAIR are daily receiving additions to their already well selected stock of Groceries.

Just received 2,000 lbs of that justly very popular Brand Flour, Snow Flake which they are offering

CHEAPER

than ever for the cash. Also a lot of extra pure lard, which they are offering less than ever before by the can. They will keep always on hand meat, made from the best white corn; also a good stock of meat, fish, syrup and coffee—all pronounced it as good as ever was drunk; also pure undiluted sugar, kerosene oil, non-explosive, 125 degrees; fire test, the only safe oil. Our stock of

Crockery & Glass Ware is large and well selected, consisting of plates, dishes—both open and covered—cups & saucers, pitchers, butter dishes, tumblers, glass table sets—all very cheap. Their stock of

Lamp & Lamp Fixtures is of the latest and most improved patterns, consisting in part of Organ burners and chimneys, Brass hand lamps of various patterns.

Confections in great variety—such as pure French candy, stick candy, almonds, filberts, pecans, butter nuts, raisins, peanuts and other

FANCY GROCERIES, such as canned goods, spices, pepper, baking powders of the most popular brands, pickles, sauces. Also, House Furnishing Goods, such as buckets, brooms, ovens, pots, frying pans, and tubs.

Tin Ware,

of best black tin, in great abundance, and many other things too numerous to mention. Bring along your wheat, butter, eggs, chickens. We are determined to please our customers by Selling

Cheep, Cheaper and Cheapest.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Crook Bros. was mutually dissolved on the 24 day of June.  
Mr. John M. Crook, Trustees, Mr. Emmett F. Crook assuming all liabilities and assets, will continue the business.

We thank the public for their generous patronage, and solicit their liberality for the new firm, when we guarantee them kind treatment, and low prices.

Very Respectfully, CROOK BROS.

INFANT SCHOOL.

Mrs. Ida Woodward will open in the Female Academy, Monday June 16th, a school for children. Tuition, \$1 per month. June 7th-4t.

W C Land & Co

From this date to the 1st of Sept. next, they will sell all dress caresses from 16 to 20 yards to the Dollar, except solids.  
All wool Linseys at 15 cents per yard. July 5-2t.

Oxford Flashes.

ROWAN, DEAN & CO., ALABAMA.  
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, DRUGS, &c.  
In fact, everything kept in a first class establishment. Our Mr. Rowan attends personally to our purchases in New York, and buys to such advantage that we are enabled to give our customers the VERY BOTTOM OF THE MARKET. TRY us and see if you can't get BETTER BARGAINS than you can get elsewhere. We have the LARGEST and BEST assorted Stock in NORTH ALABAMA.  
THE TENNESSEE WAGON. THE BEST WAGON on the market, sold by us.

ROME GEO. MARBLE WORKS.  
JONES & EDMUNDSON,  
A MERIDIAN AND ITALIAN  
MARBLE & GRANITE.  
And Manufacturers of Tombs, Monuments and Headstones,  
ROME, GEORGIA.

Write for what you want, and they will write you what it will cost you.

INSURANCE

The undersigned is Agent for (4) four good and reliable FIRE COMPANIES of the South, to wit:  
GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE CO., COLUMBUS, GEOR. H. H. PROTECTION " " HUNTSVILLE, ALA. CENTRAL CITY " " SELA, A. LA. COLUMBIAN INS. & BANKING CO., COLUMBUS, MISSISS.  
It is wisdom to insure your Dwellings, Barns, Gin Houses, Merchandise, etc.

If you desire INSURANCE, call on me at JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, or address me through the mails— I think I am warranted in saying that these Companies are all in a healthy condition financially, have a CAPITAL ample and sufficient to meet all their liabilities.

L. L. SWAN, Agent,

April 26th, 1879—1 y Jacksonville, Ala.

R. T. HOYT,  
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,  
NO 43 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.  
W I L L S E L L  
clover & grass seed  
TO THE FARMERS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.  
Send for Price List and Descriptive Catalogue.  
R. T. HOYT,  
WHOLESALE DEALER, ROME, GA.

Fine Shoes.

We keep constantly on hand a beautiful assortment of Gents' Fine Hand and Machine made Shoes, of the best Manufacturers in the United States.

Also, a beautiful assortment of Ladies' Fine Dress Shoes, including all the Latest Styles, by the best makers: A beautiful line of Ladies Summer Shoes, including Newport Ties and Slippers.  
Orders from a distance for Single Pairs will receive our careful attention. Shoes sent in this way, can be returned, if desired.  
M. F. GOVAN & CO.,  
21 Broad St., Rome, Ga.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN,  
Fancy Boot & Shoemaker,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Have now on hand, and will continue to keep, the finest lot of FRENCH CALF SKIN, GOOD SOLE LEATHER, and findings ever brought to this market. An inspection will certainly prove what I here state.

After having worked in Paris, France, and London, England, for several years and in some of the largest cities in the United States since coming to America, I feel that I am prepared to give all, who may favor me with their orders, value received for their money and promptness, guaranteeing in every instance a perfect fit. Thanking the public for past favors, I solicit a liberal share of their patronage.

Very Respectfully,  
JOSEPH HOFFMAN,  
Germania, Ala.

GREAT BARGAINS IN NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

The undersigned has opened out near the depot, a large and varied stock of Family Groceries, at prices certain to attract attention. I will also do a

GENERAL COMMISSION business, both buying and selling at reasonable commission rates. I will also sell the delivered in Jacksonville for \$20 cash. It is one of the best machines now in use, and has more attachments than belong to any other machine. See Sign near depot of C. W. BREWTON.

LOW PRICES, will be sold to cash customers at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER KNOWN in this country.

Purchasers, by calling early, can have the advantage of selecting from the large stock of hand. Large lot of School & Miscellaneous Books always on hand, at

LOW RATES.

HAMILTON CULTIVATOR.

HUGHES'S Sulky Plows, two or three horse, with redland bottoms, guaranteed to scour. Reapers, Mowers and Sulky Rakes. Hamilton Cultivator, putting up a bed and finishing a row at ONE FURROW in superior style. Also two horse handle plows, guaranteed to scour in red land.  
J. E. WELCH, Agent.  
Alpine, April, 22, 1879.

M. J. Crutcher, Esq., Mr. Editor: The great leakage in the farm is the COST OF LABOR—stop that leak and prosperity will greet the farmer with an earnest full hand. I would call the attention of the farmers of Tallapoosa county to the testimony of men who they know.

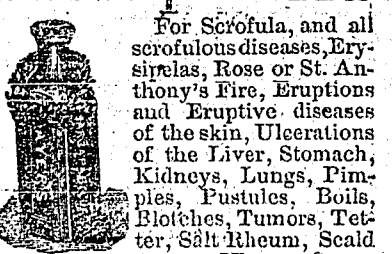
May 10, 1879.

M. J. Crutcher, Esq., Mr. Editor: The Hamilton Cultivator purchased of you does its work almost to perfection. It is durable, does its work thoroughly and a great deal of it. To the farmer it is timely, being as it is, the greatest labor-saving implement in cultivation ever yet presented to them.

W. T. WEBB, O. M. REYNOLDS,  
J. A. WELCH, C. M. TAUL.

Tallapoosa, May 12, 1879.  
J. E. WELCH, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have gone over my corn twice with the Hamilton Cultivator, and don't want anything better for corn culture—it is quite the thing. The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof.  
J. H. JOHNSON.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillinger, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure. Its ingredients are so skillfully combined that the full alternative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into scrofulous diseases. The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it proves their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alternative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,  
Practical and Analytical Chemists.  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

RADICAL CURE FOR LEUCORRHEA & WHITE

WOMEN'S

Prof. Harris, after many years of study, aided by chemical research and experiments, has discovered a new and radical cure for the disease of Leucorrhoea, and has gained in the treatment of a large number of cases under his skillful supervision, the most complete and permanent relief.

WOMEN'S  
LEUCORRHEA,  
Fleur Blanche,  
Pain in the Pelvis,  
Bleeding from the Uterus,  
and all the various diseases of the female system, can be cured by this new and radical cure.

Send stamp for a pamphlet giving full description of the disease, and the mode of cure, and the name of the physician who has cured so many cases. This pamphlet is worth a gold mine, and is sent to any one who sends a stamp for it.

Prof. Harris's Medical Institute, 121 N. 2nd St., St. Louis, Mo.

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# A Whale's Death Flurry.

"Hurra, boys! see she rises!" was the general shout. Up came the whale more suddenly than we expected. A general dash was made at her by all the boats. "Stern for your lives; stern of all!" cried some of the more experienced harpooners. "See, she's in a flurry." First the monster flapped the water violently with his fins; then its tail was elevated aloft, lashing the ocean around it in a mass of foam. This was not its death flurry, for gaining strength before any more harpoons or lances could be struck into it, away it went again, heading towards the ice. Its course was now clearly discerned by a small whirling eddy, which showed that it was at no great distance under the surface, while in its wake was seen a thin line of oil and blood which had exuded from its wound. Wearied, however, by its exertions and its former deep dive, it was again obliged to come to the surface to breathe. Again the eager boats dashed in, almost running on its back, and from every side it was pined with lances, while another harpoon was driven deeply into it, making it doubly secured. Our boat was the most incautious, for we were right over the tail of the whale. The chief harpooner warned us—"Back, my lads; back of all," he shouted out, his own boat pulling away. "Now she's in her death flurry." These words were not out of his mouth when I saw our harpooner leap from the boat and swim as fast as he could towards one of the others. I was thinking of following his example, knowing he had good reasons for it, for I had seen the fins of the animal flap furiously, and which had warned him, when a violent blow, which I fancied must have not only dashed the boat to pieces, but have broken every bone in our bodies, was struck on the keel of the boat. Up flew the boat in the air, some six or eight feet at least, with the remaining crew in her. Then down we came, one flying on one side, one on the other, but none of us hurt even, all spluttering and striking out together, while the boat came down keel upmost, not much the worse either. Fortunately we all got clear of the furious blows the monster continued dealing with its tail. "Never saw a whale in such a flurry!" said old David, into whose boat I was taken. For upwards of two minutes the flurry continued, we all the while looking on, and no one daring to approach it; at the same time a spout of blood and mucus and oil ascended into the air from its blow-holes and sprinkled us all over. "Hurra, my lads, she spouts blood!" we shouted out to each other, though we all saw and felt it plain enough. There was a last flash of that tail, now faint and scarcely rising above the water, but which, a few minutes ago, would have sent every boat around it flying into splinters. Then all was quiet. The mighty mass now inanimate, turned slowly around upon its side, and then it floated belly up and dead.

# An Execution in Russia.

A spectator of the execution of Soloviev, the young Russian who attempted to assassinate the Czar, sends the following description: A platform, something less than three feet in height, had been erected in the field about one hundred yards from the Great Prospect. On this were placed two upright posts, and a cross-bar was affixed to these, with duplicate arrangement of ropes, which certainly seemed very slight. The second was evidently provided in case of any accident with the other. Toward the back part of the platform, and in the middle, was a third upright post, against which subsequently the prisoner stood. It is called by the Russians the "post of shame." There was also a block of wood, two to three feet in height, on which it was evidently intended the prisoner would be placed. At 6 a. m. probably some fifteen hundred people had assembled, mostly from the immediate neighborhood, attracted by the preparations that had been in course of completion through the light summer night. No soldiers had arrived up to this time, nor any large number of police. These gradually increased, and about 7 o'clock two prison vans arrived, containing two convicts in prison dress, brought from the fortress, whose functions were to assist the executioner as he might require assistance. By eight o'clock a considerable body of troops had arrived. Altogether three battalions of infantry, two squadrons of Cossacks and a large body of mounted gendarmes were on the ground. These and the police kept the Great Prospect clear immediately and for some little distance in front of the field where the scaffold was erected, and also guarded the "lines" at right angles as well as the ground behind. At 9 o'clock the general in command arrived, and at half-past 9 the Minister of Justice, the Governor-General of St. Petersburg, and the Police Prefect. At ten minutes to 10 the condemned man and his escort appeared, the Cossacks leading, then a company of grenadiers, and then a cart surrounded by mounted gendarmes. The prisoner was seated on an elevated bench, with his back to the horse, and his hands tied to rods fixed in the cart. He was in the ordinary dress of a criminal of the privileged class—black coat, black cap without peak and white trousers. On his breast was a large black board with the words, "State Criminal," written in white letters. The executioner at once approached and assisted him to alight. The prisoner then with a firm step ascended the platform, standing at the post of shame with his hands tied. The order was given to "present arms," the executioner took off Soloviev's cap, and the sentence was read. During reading the prisoner appeared unmoved, and looked repeatedly on the crowd from side to side. Immediately after the reading of the sentence was finished a priest ascended the steps of the platform with a cross in his hand and advanced toward the prisoner, who moved his head and said: "I do not wish it; I do not wish it." The priest bowed as he retired, and the prisoner acknowledged his farewell greeting in the same way. The placard was then taken off, the drums rolled, the hands of the prisoner were untied, the executioner put on a long white dress which covered his head and reached to his feet, the hands being wrapped in underneath. He then conducted the condemned man to the block, where he stood after the cord was adjusted, and in a few seconds all was over. About half an hour afterward a black coffin was brought to the platform. The assistants helped the executioner to place the corpse in it, the medical officer of the police certified as to the death, and under an escort of Cossacks and mounted gendarmes the coffin was carried away to be interred in the burial ground for suicides.

# Charles Pittman.

A circus arrives advertising snakes, giraffes, and dozens of things it has not, and people pay their money and make no complaints. Yet, when Charles Pittman rented a room in a Gratiot avenue saloon, hung out a sign of: "Come in and see the skeleton—only five cents," those who went in were as mad as hogs. It was only a skeleton key, and they rebuked him. One man said it was the principle of the thing he looked at, and he and Mr. Pittman were having a light on the walk when an officer pulled both. The pair were walked before the desk in uniform, and his Honor said to the showman: "I have nothing to do with your exhibition, but will say a few words regarding the little affair on the walk. You can tell your story." "Here is my story," replied the man as he pointed to his black eye. "How much money did you take in?" "Sixty cents." "Then, after you hand the clerk \$5 you will be \$4.50 short. This is not a good year for skeletons, Mr. Pittman." "For money, either," muttered the prisoner, but he hunted up enough to pay the fine and bowed himself out. "And you went in to see the great curiosity, did you?" asked the court of the other. "I did, sir. It was a dead give away." "I thought it was a dead skeleton." No, sir. You'd had been mad, too." "Yes, perhaps, and I'd also have paid a \$3 fine." The prisoner handed it over and the Court said: Let this be a warning to you. Don't buy an apple this time of year unless you have permission to squeeze it. Don't go to a circus expecting to see the trick mule walk a slack-rope or the lions go up in a balloon. Bifish will lead you a hand and hand you your coat-tails, and I hope you will not come again.

# A Duel by the Dead.

A duel recently took place in a grave yard in St. Louis. John Riley, the extra man of Six Engine, and more widely known as the trusty who, at the time of the first arrest of the Brotherhood, the notorious convicts, aided them to escape from the county jail, only to be recaptured, has been for some time past at variance with a man whose brother Riley whipped some time ago. The dislike culminated in a cold-blooded agreement to fight to the death one morning recently, the men meeting at the fire on King street and agreeing on the time and place, which were the Catholic cemetery, and half-past 7 o'clock in the morning. At that time Riley started out, presumably alone, as no one can be found who will admit accompanying him—possibly under the fear of prosecution for violating the dueling laws. He took the horse cars to Lone Mountain, and then walked over to the Catholic cemetery in search of his opponent. The latter was there before him, having gone out in a hack. Preliminaries were all arranged beforehand, it having been agreed that the weapons should be revolvers; that the men should begin shooting at ten paces and close up, shooting until the thing was settled one way or the other. As a matter of course, there were others present to give the word, though who they were is at present a mystery, and will continue so for anything that Riley will reveal. A hill sloped toward the road where the encounter took place, but the morning was clear and sunny, the shadow of the hill not at interfering with the encounter. The men separated some distance, and, with pistol in hand and eyes fixed on each other, advanced. When about ten paces apart the word was given, and both pistols exploded simultaneously. Riley was unhurt, but his opponent staggered and then rushed forward, quickly firing a second shot. Riley fired three more shots in quick succession, but did not hit his man, and the two men closed. Two more shots were fired in the struggle. Riley missed, but his antagonist placed his pistol close to Riley's heart and fired. The bullet entered below the heart, and Riley fell dangerously wounded. As quickly as possible the remaining ceremonies were concluded. A man with a buggy, whether an outside party or not does not appear, took Riley in charge, and drove him to No. 6 Engine House, on Sixth street, near Folson, where he was left with his friends, the man who brought him driving quickly away. He was put into an express wagon, and as quickly as possible taken to the City Prison, where Doctor Stiver's dressed his wounds. He refused to reveal any of these facts except to a police officer, an intimate friend, and even to him would tell nothing of any of the other parties concerned in the affair. He is in a critical condition, his wound being a bad one, and the result cannot be foretold.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA MORBUS, STOMACH, DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY, are speedily cured by Dr. J. C. Chamberlain's Balm. It removes all soreness of the bowels, quiets the stomach, and for many affections of the family remedy for many affections of the bowels, prevalent among children and adults in the summer months. It is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe, and easily administered.

# DOMESTIC.

**CHOCOLATE PIE.**—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, one cup of flour, a spoonful of cream of tartar, half cup saleratus, four eggs and a nutmeg. Beat the butter light, then add the sugar gradually, beating until it is a cream, and then add the eggs and milk; mix, and stir in the flour in which the saleratus and cream of tartar have been mixed. Bake fifty minutes. The filling was made by using one square of Baker's chocolate, cup of sugar, yolks of two eggs, third of a cup of boiling milk; mix the scraped chocolate and sugar together, and then add, slowly, the milk and eggs, simmering about ten minutes. This must be perfectly cold before using.

**OATMEAL.**—Oatmeal, Indian meal and hominy all require two things to make them perfect; that is, plenty of water when first put on to boil, and a long time to boil. One quart of oatmeal, with boiling water in a stewpan, and into it stir one cup of oatmeal, which you have already wet with cold water; boil this an hour, stirring often, and then add half a teaspoonful of salt and boil an hour longer. If it should get too stiff, add more boiling water, or if too thin, boil a longer time; you cannot boil too much.

**LOBSTER BISQUE.**—Take a good-sized lobster, chop fine, put on the fire with a little water; have ready a quart of milk, one-fourth pound of butter rubbed together with a large tablespoonful of flour, a little salt, mace or parsley; add to the lobster and boil about five minutes; strain before sending to the table.

**COTTAGE PUDDING.**—Bake to a cream one large cupful of sugar and two and a half tablespoonfuls of lard and butter mixed. Stir in one well beaten egg, one large cup of buttermilk with soda dissolved in it. Add nutmeg to the taste. Take one pint of flour and rub into it, dry, two tablespoonfuls cream of tartar. Then add the other ingredients. Bake three-quarters of an hour and serve with wine sauce.

**MUSH.**—Stir a tablespoonful of salt and a cup of flour mixed with one quart of Indian meal into a quart of boiling water; beat it well and boil gently two hours. Turn the whole into dishes which have been dipped into cold water and set away to cool. In the morning cut into slices about an inch thick, and fry brown in pork fat. Serve pieces of fat with it.

**ROYAL CREAM.**—One quart of milk, one third of a box of gelatine, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, three eggs, vanilla. Put the gelatine into the milk, and let it stand half an hour. Beat the yolks well with the sugar, and stir into the milk. Set the kettle into a pan of hot water, and stir until it begins to thicken like soft custard.

**ROMAN SOUP.**—Twelve potatoes sliced and soaked in cold water one hour; boil in one quart of water till tender; strain or mash well, add one pint of milk, and let it scald with one onion; butter, pepper and salt to taste just before serving.

**TO CURE HOARSENESS.**—At this season of the year, it may be useful to know that hoarseness is relieved by using the white of an egg thoroughly beaten, mixed with lemon juice and sugar. A teaspoonful taken occasionally is the dose.

**A GREAT ENTERPRISE.**—The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—Graphic.

**RAW EGGS.**—Persons suffering from dyspepsia can often digest raw eggs when the stomach is too weak to receive and retain anything else. They are always very nourishing and strengthening.

**TO CLEAN SILVER.**—Never put a particle of soap on silverware if you would have it retain its lustre. Soaps make it look like pewter. Wet a flannel cloth in kerosene, dip it in dry whiting, and rub the plated ware. Let it dry on it, and then polish it with a chamois skin.

**INSECTS ON BUSHES.**—Saturate corn-cobs with kerosene and hang them on the plum trees in order to get rid of the curculio. A thorough dressing of the bushes with finely-ground plaster of Paris is said to be the most efficacious remedy for the currant worm.

**HOMINY.**—Wash in two waters one cup of hominy, then stir it into one quart of boiling water with a little salt and boil from 30 to 60 minutes; it is better boiled 60 than 30. Be careful that it does not burn.

**BROWN BREAD.**—Two cups of sweet milk, one of sour, one-half cup molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, two of saleratus, three cups of Indian meal, two of flour. Mix thoroughly, steam four hours, and pile in a moderate oven one-half hour.

**TO PRESERVE DEAD GAME.**—Take out the intestines, fill the inside with ground wheat, and place the fowl in a heap or cask of the same grain in such a manner as to insure its being covered. In this way fowls may be kept perfectly sweet for months. The feathers should be removed.

**TO SWEETEN RANGED BARRELS.**—Turn your barrel upside down on the ground and build a chip fire inside. Let it stand until it is thoroughly smoked, and if charred a little on the inside, the barrel will keep your meat all the stronger.

**A Modern Medical Miracle.** Is without doubt the discovery of "Anakosis" by Dr. Silba, an infallible remedy for the most painful and expending of all diseases. Piles, 500,000 once afflicted mortal diseases, the virus of Anakosis and suffering from the most terrible of all diseases, the simple, rational, and safe cure of the marvelous discovery of a cure so safe, easy and certain for a disease so painful as hemorrhoids, and the wonder of the people, and admiration of medical men. It is the result of 40 years experience by a distinguished scientific physician. This really great remedy combines the soothing system of the English—mechanical method of the French, and the heroic medical method of American Surgeons. "Anakosis" therefore affords almost instant relief from pain, and the most sensitive tumors and both by pressure and medication cures the most inveterate cases of piles. It is also the critical test of 20 years use against the calls of ignorance, imitation, and unscrupulous empiricism, over half a million of persons have used it and none without benefit. Doctors of all schools prescribe it. Samples of "Anakosis" are sent free to all who send for them. Solely by Dr. Silba, 316 N. 3rd St., New York, N. Y. Price \$1.00 per box.

# HUMOROUS.

**THE SIX HONEST FARMERS.**—I knew a man once—Jake Mason—who went to a donation party where six farmers were to contribute a jug of milk apiece. Well, one man, a very mean man, thought it would make no difference to put water in place of milk; so he filled up a jug with water and took it to the donation. When he got there he turned over the bung and ran it into a barrel where all the farmers poured their milk. Now what do you think was the result? Why, every one of the six farmers happened to be as mean as Jake Mason. They all brought water.

It is said that the woman who hesitates is lost. This is not always the case, however. Quite frequently it is the other woman who is coming right back of her and doesn't see her stop to pick up her dress. In one instance last Sunday, on Main street, the woman who hesitates was the other was thrown, and in falling split a breadth in her own silk with her own sunshade. Ladies in passing to get the proper hold of their skirts should ring a bell or step out into the roadway.

**ASTRID.** A log sat Sam and another sinner engaged in a little game of seven-up, when a minister approached, who, after a solemn contemplation of the game, laid his hand upon Samuel's shoulder and said: "My friend is that the way to save your soul?" "Perhaps not," answered Sam, who, having just played a card, was attentively considering his hand, "perhaps not, but it seems about the best thing I can do to save my back."

Just before the public schools in New Haven closed for the vacation, a lady teacher in one of the departments gave out the word "fob" for her class to spell. After it was spelled, as was her custom, she asked the meaning of it. No one knew. The teacher then told the class she had one, and was the only one in the room that did. After a little while a hand went hesitatingly up. "Well, what is it?" "Please ma'am, it's a bean."

"Who's that frizzly, black-haired woman talking to my husband on the ottoman?" "She's a Mrs. Cadogan Smythe." "Indeed! She's very good at flattering people I should say; and knows how to lay it on pretty thick." "Oh, you infer that from her attitude and expression?" "Oh, dear, no! From my husband's."

**Dobbins' Electric Soap**, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) contains nothing but the purest material, and does the work quickly, but without impairing the finest fabric. Try it without fail.

"What made you quit the East?" said a man in Nevada to a new-comer. "I got into trouble by marrying two wives," was the response. "Well," said the other, "I came out here because I got into trouble by marrying only one wife." "And I?" added a bystander, "came out here because I got into trouble by promising to marry one."

Old inebriate (who can't be made to understand that they want the number of his house): "My number? How dar' you, p'liceman? 'Mos' graetful. You so drunk don't know fare from driver! It's driver on box has number; fare in a side number. I'm fare. No number." And they have to knock at every door in Gower street till they find where he lives.

**AS TO KISSING.**—When a Trenton girl wants a kiss she says "Darling," gives her fellow a look that goes through him like a galvanic shock, leans a little closer—and the work is done. Over in Camden county the girls are very high-toned, and their way is thus: "If you have not been drinking, and will promise not to drink any more, I'll let you press your lips to mine, which, as yet, are unprofaned by a kiss."

**NO HOSPITAL NEEDED.**—No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters' patients. No large salaries paid to the pullers to tell what Hop Bitters will do for you, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.

This is the time of year when the angler calls at the newspaper office and informs the editor that he caught a cat-fish weighing eight pounds between the eyes, and measuring twenty-seven inches in weight, and the auditor looks incredulous, and mentally observes, "that's a whopper," because the fish doesn't accompany the angler.

"I AM afraid, dear wife, that while I am gone absence will conquer love." "Oh, never fear, dear husband, the longer you shall stay away the better I shall like you."

**GRACE** (whispering): "What lovely boots your partner's got, Mary!" Mary (ditto): "Yes, unfortunately he shines at the wrong end."

Dignity becomes a man, but when your hat and a gentle zephyr have about a rod the start of you, dignity becomes of as little consequence as a last year's calendar.

The best and most honorable way to keep a man's love is to return it.

One girl in the kitchen is worth two at the front gate.

Often above par—A bald head.

**Ghosts.** Not Col. Ingersoll's "aristocracy of the air," but real human ghosts. Ghosts that were once healthy men and women, but are now simply the "ghosts of what they once were." As we meet them, they inquire of the cause of all this change, they repeat the old story, "a cold," "neglected cough," "catarrh," "over-work," or "dyspepsia," "liver complaint," and "constipation," with unsuccessful physical and remedies. In offering his Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for the cure of the above affections, Dr. Pierce does not recommend them as a "sure cure" in all stages, or there be a cancerous complication, no physician or medicine can cure. The Discovery is, however, an unequalled pectoral and blood-purifier. It speedily cures the most dangerous early or middle stages, consumption. By correcting all intestinal troubles of the stomach and liver, it readily cures blotches, pimples, scrofulous ulcers, "bunches," or tumors. Hundreds testify that it has restored their health, cured chronic catarrhs, and failed. For constipation, use the Pellets. As a local remedy for catarrh, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

# A Female Missionary.

"Jane Flaerty was collecting a crowd of Honor, and I took her in for disorderly conduct." "In what particular way, officer?" "I think she was lecturing." "Is that so, Jane?" "Yes, sir." "What was your subject?" "On an ash box." "What was your subject?" "Everything in general." "What did she say, officer?" "Yer Honor, she was slandering th' police force in a scandalous manner." "Tell me what she said. Something in particular?" "In the first place she said the whole force was a pack of skins." "Why did you say that, Jane?" "Because I think it's true. When an officer came I says prove me wrong, an' all that he done was t' bang me wid his club. D' ye call dat argument?" "Never mind. You have doubtless been greatly wronged. I have just received a letter from Blackwell's Island stating that every thing was in a state of demoralization up there, and a lecturer on 'everything in general' can no doubt find plenty of work. So you are appointed missionary for three months. If you succeed in civilizing the keepers your salary will be increased." She left the Courtroom greatly elated.

**PRESERVATION OF FRUIT TREES.**—One gallon of whale or sperm oil, half a gallon pine tar, one pound of carbonate ammonia, one pound saleratus. Put the ingredients into a barrel, fill up with rain water, and put in cotton or wool enough for each tree, then bind it close, and cover the surface of the ground. Every other morning for ten days, early, before the sun gives much heat, with the watering pot wet the wool or cotton with the above preparation. This must be done in the spring when the frost has left the earth and the trees commence budding. It is very important that this should be strictly observed. When trees are much decayed, this preparation should also be used in the fall. Raspberries, grape vines, etc., need only to be bathed near the roots. The above quantity is sufficient for five hundred trees. For a greater or less number use in proportion. It must be well stirred before using. For small vines or dowers dilute with rain water one-half.

**One Word Covers the Advice** Which should be given to nervous, slender, and debilitated persons—*Hoofland's German Bitters*. The system must be built up with a genuine tonic in order to the recovery of vigor and tranquility of the nerves. A correct, systematic course of the leading remedy, *Hoofland's German Bitters*, should be resorted to by those who suffer from weak nerves and general debility. The stomach, also, as well as the system, must be regulated by this medicine until the organ is with a precision akin to that of a steady, unflinching mechanism. Complete digestion and assimilation are, through the influence of the Bitters, followed by a gain of vigor and flesh, and the disappearance of biliousness and irregularity of the bowels, where such exist, as they usually do. Appetite and sleep are then regained.

*Haskell's Tetter Ointment* Will cure every form of Tetter.

If You are Dyspeptic *Hoofland's German Bitters* will cure you.

If You Would Enjoy Good Health Take *Hoofland's German Bitters*.

**WORMS.** *WORMS.* *WORMS.* E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who remedies all the most common and dangerous worms, is a native of Germany, and has been a resident of this country for many years. He is a man of high standing, and his reputation is well known. His Worm Syrup is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all the most common and dangerous worms, and is sold by all druggists. It is a sure cure for all the most common and dangerous worms, and is sold by all druggists. It is a sure cure for all the most common and dangerous worms, and is sold by all druggists.

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REPUBLICAN OFFICE

### WHEN THE BABY GOES TO SLEEP.

The mother sits rocking to and fro, Sweetly singing so soft and low, While around the minutes creep; Those precious minutes 'till hard to lose, O when will the little eyelids close And the baby go to sleep?

There's dinner to plan and pies to make, And a loaf of gingerbread to bake, And then the parlor to sweep; The heels of papa's stockings to run, And this is not half that should be done When the baby goes to sleep.

Heavier presses the little head, The eyelashes droop o'er cheeks so red, And the breath grows soft and deep; Carefully lay down the darling now, And this is not half that should be done Where the baby is ever asleep.

O, mother, should she wake before You have accomplished every chore, Grieve not though you fail to keep Your house well ordered, 'till work well done; 'Tis better thus than a faultless home Where the baby is ever asleep.

### Granny Carrigan's Cap-box.

My wife's cousin was a slender, old-fashioned-looking girl, with quiet, retiring manners, and a bit of gliding about with almost noiseless movements. I used to call her the little grey ghost.

It seemed to me, when my wife first broached the subject, a Quixotic notion to take the girl home with us; but Nellie's heart is so large and loving!

"Just think of the poor child alone in that wilderness!" she said, with pitying eyes. "And we have plenty to do and spare."

"So has Aunt Cheney," "Yes, but she lives in the backwoods, as solitary a place as can be found. The poor child has had no mother for years, her father has been an invalid ever since she was ten years old, and now he is gone, it does seem hard she should be condemned to solitude and old Aunt Cheney. At least let us invite her to come for a season. Let us give her a moment of pleasure poor child! She will be so delighted, so astonished with this bewildering New York."

I consented, of course, as good husbands are in duty bound to do, and on a certain October afternoon, drove to the station for my wife's cousin. I knew her the moment she made her appearance, though I had never seen her before. The little creature appealed to my sympathy at once by her indescribably forlorn appearance. So small so white, so timid! Her lustrous grey eyes, her only beauty, roving around startled to unwonted lustre.

"Is this Susie Myram?" I asked. "Yes, I was beginning to feel a little frightened at the confusion," said she; "you are Cousin Nellie's husband."

I led her from the crowd, and she was silent and strange the whole way home utterly preoccupied with the sights to be seen at all hours in our great metropolis.

From that time Susie was one of us—I mean in all that pertains to the manners and customs of the household; and yet I could never feel any nearer degree of friendship than that which I welcomed her the first day to our pleasant home.

"She is so handy," said my wife. "You don't know how many little things she does and yet I can't prevail upon her to take a single present from me."

"She don't care for little vanities," I said. "Don't she! She's as fond of nice things as anybody, I've found that out; but she has an absurd notion that unless she earns costly jewels, she won't wear them; won't depend even on me for the most trifling ornaments. She admired the old-fashioned pearl brooch that you always liked so well, and I offered it to her. No, insist as I might I could not prevail on her to accept it. I have tried again and again to tempt her, for really I have so many useless things that I don't wear at all, but its no manner of use. She's the most obstinate little creature I ever saw."

Time passed, and I became accustomed to the slight grey figure sitting beside my wife or flitting about like a contented ghost. Wife had found a companion for her solitary hours, and I was glad. Together they haunted the picture galleries, the art saloons; together they shopped, drove in the park, or lunched.

"Whom do you think we met to-day?" my wife asked me one evening, when we were alone together. "Of all men in the world, Harry Lonsdale, whom I haven't seen since he returned from Europe, and he has a picture at Loxier's that everybody is going wild over. It is a beautiful thing—you know I never could talk art-jargon, but it satisfied me as pictures seldom do. When I saw him, he seemed quite as much absorbed in studying Susie as she was in studying his picture. You don't know how pretty she looked. You needn't smile, suddenly Harry saw me, and came up straight to where we stood. I told him how glad I was to know he was getting famous, but he only nodded, and said eagerly: "That young lady seems to be rather interested—I am flattered."

"Yes, that's my cousin Susie," I replied. "Your cousin! pray introduce me," and—John, as sure as you live, that will be a match."

"Nonsense," was my rejoinder. I knew Harry Lonsdale, and Susie was not by any means his ideal. Harry liked dashing, handsome girls; vivacious, magnetic; girls of the Tressilian style, with oval faces, languishing eyes and naughty lips. He had sketched such to me by the hour, and I knew some of the young ladies with whom he seemed to be on very friendly terms. The idea of his fancying this cold, grey little creature, with no figure to boast of, and a manner so sedate and quiet that she was seldom noticed at all, was preposterous.

"It flattered," said I, "only praise him and let him go. I am not sure that Beelzebub himself might not hold him in the chains of eternal friendship. Harry Lonsdale is the vainest man I ever saw, for a man who really is a great genius."

"Well, we'll see," said my wife, with that confident little nod of hers. "It will be sufficient punishment for your unbelief if I only have the chance to say some time, I told you so."

To my great astonishment Harry called at the house three evenings out of the week after that, and under the influence of a presence that little grey cousin grew positively beautiful. I noticed a change in her deportment. She seemed at times more preoccupied; at others, elated, mirthful, almost wildly happy; particularly on those days when it seemed probable Harry would come. I began to share in my wife's anticipations, and began to watch Harry. He did seem exactly like an impassioned lover.

About this time my wife said to me that Susie was receiving letters from some far off friend. "I notice when they come; sometimes I hand them to her, but she never mentions them again. Shouldn't you think she would speak about them?" asked my wife.

Susie's movements were now of importance in my eyes. How had that plain little girl contrived to captivate handsome, popular Harry Lonsdale, the most exciting fellow in his relations with women I ever knew? The thing certainly was done.

Susie came out in a new character. Her gray dresses were brightened with exquisite bits of color. She spoke to my wife of needing new dresses, and to Nellie's astonishment bought herself several. "Then came ornaments, few, but choice and costly. "Where do you suppose she gets the money?" asked Nellie.

"How do we know but she may be rich and eccentric?" was my response. "You pitied her and thought her a poor lone girl, but her father may have possessed property to a large amount for all we can tell."

Nellie shook her wise head. "I don't believe he left a cent; indeed, what am I saying? It is a matter of certainty that he did not, for Susie told me so herself. Besides, she would have got fine things fast enough, scores of times. I've seen the look in her eye when I've been shopping at Stewart's, suggestive of emptiness of pocket and anguish of spirit—for you see now what lovely taste she has. But I wish she wasn't such a secret thing, that's what torments me. I do like to be confided in."

What followed made that conversation memorable. Some months previous I had received the sum of \$3,000 for a small piece of land. This money, or a part of it, I had occasion to use. I went up to the closet in my room, one side of which served as a safe. To my utter astonishment the money was not there. I searched the closet through, and then called my wife for a consultation.

Together we looked in every available place, cleared the shelves of the library, searched through all the closets, bureaux, boxes, trunks and nooks that the house afforded; but in vain, the money was gone; no sign of bank bill anywhere.

"Where could you have put them?" asked my wife, tired and discouraged. "I put them in that closet; my key has been up in that little box on the end of the mantelpiece; I have never been to the closet since I left the money there, but some one else has, it seems."

"None of the servants but old Hester ever comes into this room," murmured Nellie, and I would stake my life on her honesty. "Of course, so would I."

"Three thousand dollars; why, John, that's a large sum to lose." "Large or small, it's gone."

"But where?" my wife queried, perplexed and anxious. "Who could have known it was there? People will do such miserable strange things sometimes."

"Yes, I have spoken of having that amount by me, two or three times, but no one was present but you and Susie. It was an abominable careless thing to do, leaving it lying loose instead of putting it in the bank, as I should."

Day after day we looked for the money, speaking of the suspicious loss to no one, until finally we gave it up for lost. A week after this, Nellie came to my room with a pale face.

"It's so strange," she murmured, "and I hate to have such thoughts; but John, where could Susie have got that splendid solitary?" she whispered.

What solitary? I asked. "You have not seen it?" she wore it to-day for the first time.

"I suppose she's engaged—Harry gave it to her," I suggested, and she gave it to her and she said no.

"The deuce!" was all I could say. "And John, it really looks alarming, the number of costly things she has been buying of late. Thirty dollars for a parasol, only think! and mine don't cost twenty; a box of daintiest gloves; everything by the dozen."

We looked at each other in silence. "About the richest black silk you ever saw—better than mine. The material must have cost a hundred dollars; what will it come to when it is made up?"

"What can it all mean?" I queried. "Don't ask me; I'm heart-sick at the thought of it. It's a miserable business, can it be possible?—but no, I won't say it. Certain it is that she has some business relations with some one in the city. Half the letters she gets are not Harry's."

"I wonder if the fellow loves her?" "Loves her? he worships her."

"And he will make her his wife?" "Of course he will."

"What is our duty in that case, do you think, Nellie?" "For heaven's sake say nothing about it, John. Remember, she is my cousin, and it isn't as if we were poor. I'd rather lose five thousand than to have any trouble of that kind."

"It's terribly unpleasant," said I. "Of course it is horrible. And she's so happy, so thoroughly happy that it would be a pleasure to look at her if one didn't think, didn't dread—oh John, John!" and poor Nellie hid her face in her hands.

And still the purchases continued. Nellie and I said nothing—never asked a question, now, but we were all the time watching, miserable and unhappy.

Susie must have noticed the change in us, but she was so preoccupied with her love that she probably attributed it to some other cause.

Harry was now a constant visitor. He came to my office one day, and with an almost radiant face, told me of his love for my wife's cousin. I hope you do not object," he added, when I had heard him through.

"Why should I?" I asked. "She's only Nellie's cousin."

"Hang it, cousin, you're cool enough about it, anyway," he said. "Can't you get up a little enthusiasm when a fellow is half beside himself with happiness? You don't want her to go, eh?"

"I am quite willing," I answered, "but I confess there's no accounting for tastes. She is very far from the person I fancied would be the choice of my fastidious friend, Harry Lonsdale."

"Ah, you are thinking of our old dissensions—but let me tell you she is perfectly beautiful in my sight, and little short of a divinity. Her eyes are certainly glorious, and then her charming, winning little ways and her perfect taste! Jove! what exquisite taste."

"That's true," said I. "Well, come, old fellow, I'm glad to hear you own up to something. I'll be blessed if I shouldn't think, were you a single man, you were in love with her yourself."

My answer quite satisfied him: "If I were single, and she the only woman in the world, I wouldn't marry her."

"When I'll, that's what I call a trifle decided," he said, and went off out of temper.

"Several weeks passed. Susie had notified my wife of her engagement. She could not but be aware of the constraint in our manner. Nellie and I had frequent talks together over the matter, in which we commented upon the strange good that had seemingly overtaken Miss Susie. The disappearance of costly dresses and jewelry, did look, to say the least, suspicious."

One day, on my return home, my wife informed me that Susie was intending to leave us soon.

"Life came to me this morning," continued Nellie, "and told me that Aunt Cheney had written saying that she had a great deal to do, she thought it better to have the wedding outfit made there. I said to her, 'we thought you would be married from here, Susie.' She looked strange for a moment, for she must have seen how little heart there was in my words. Then she said Aunt Cheney expected the ceremony to take place there; but in fact, being in great preparations, besides, she quite wanted to see my wife's withered old face—and there she choked. She is going to-morrow night, and is packing now."

I would have given the world to be able to say I was sorry, but the truth is, her presence had become hateful to me; I wanted her to be gone.

We were very polite to the last. I saw Susie off in company with my wife. Harry went with her, the happiest man I ever saw.

It was a relief to behold her vacant chair her place at the table, to miss her gliding movements, and feel that we could talk and do as we pleased, with no spy or eavesdropper in the way. Nellie missed her for a time, and often talked and wondered about her. She answered her first letter, and declined to attend her wedding, but the second letter remained unanswered.

Not a great while after that, Harry took a house in the city for his bride, and I saw him occasionally. Towards his wife I entertained a feeling of strong aversion. It was she who had broken up the dear old intimacy, for Harry and I had been famous friends, and now he never called at the office.

We often heard of Mrs. Lonsdale's receptions, her dinners, her perfect taste, her fascinating manners, but we never called.

It was late in the following season before we prepared to take our annual flitting into the country. I had sent most of the household goods, which always accompanied us, and gathered enough together for the final load. Nellie came up to inspect them.

### Bijah on Managing.

He was a young man who had seen about twenty-three years of turmoil and cheap watermelons, and he entered the parlor in a timid, hesitating way, and looked all around to make sure that a third party was not present.

"I speak to you in confidence?" he finally inquired. "You can, sir. What passes between us will never be known to the villainous public—not a word of it."

The young man blushed, hitched around on his chair, and finally remarked that he thought about getting married.

"Perfectly proper—so do I," was the encouraging reply. "The girl loves me and would marry me to-morrow," continued the lover, "but her mother hangs off."

"Just the way with 'em," growled Bijah—"wants her daughter to marry a goldend, I spose."

"I'm getting ten dollars a week and steady work, but her mother says we can't get along on that. Sarah and I have figured, and we see how we could live like bondholders and save money, but the old lady is obstinate and says we shan't marry for five years to come."

"The hard-hearted old tarantula—she must be brought to her senses! Young man, have you any figures with you?"

The lover produced from his wallet a paper headed: "What it will cost Sarah and me to live for one week," and passed it over to the old janitor. It read as follows:

Ten pounds four. \$ 40  
One pound butter 16  
Three pounds sugar 30  
Two pounds meat 18  
Four ounces coffee 18  
Two ounces tea 10  
Potatoes 8  
House rent 1 50  
Incidentals 50

"That's a liberal estimate," remarked the lover, as Bijah coned the figures. "The salary is \$10 per week, and you see we could save over \$50 and live yet extravagantly."

"So you could—so you could. Six dollars a week for fifty-two weeks or a year makes \$312 per year. You can figure on living forty years. That would make \$12,480. Why, that girl's mother must be a regular ascender. If the girl doesn't marry you she deliberately throws away a fortune of over \$12,000. Well, well, people are coming to a pretty pass!"

"And what shall I do?" sighed the young man. "Boy! I was once placed in this same situation," replied the old man, as he looked out of the window at the waving hollyhocks. "I was getting a salary of \$11 a week, cash down, when the bell struck 6 on Saturday. I loved a girl, and we could figure on living like royalty and saving up \$7 a week. Her mother wanted her to marry an Italian count, who was worth a good watch, a race horse, and a store full of second-hand furniture. Tea and entreaties, and threats, and presents of boxes of snuff, and spectacles and French heels shoes would not soften her heart! One night—ah! how well I remember it! she not only turned me out doors, but hid me in the back with a flat-iron as I went. Excuse my emotions, young man, but I remember how that chunk of iron thumbed my ribs and hid the foundation for this dyspepsia."

There was a painful silence and the old man continued: "But the girl loved me. We eloped to Indiana on horseback, were married, and in four weeks the old lady took tea with me, ate four pieces of pie, and called me the best husband in the State of Ohio."

"And do you advise us to elope?" was the eager query. "I never advise," was the solemn reply. "Well, if we don't married in less'n three days they won't deserve her!"

"Yum," was the reply Bijah made. "Yes, and we'll be happy," said the lover as he went out.

Bijah looked fixedly at the glaring glass eyes in the head of the India-rubber cat, and mused: "Love is a big thing, and old folks mustn't forget it. If I had seventeen darters I'd never crook a finger, even if all married adorners."

Whimsical Funerals. A crotchety old Yorkshireman about half a century old left directions that the day of his burial should be ushered in with a great picnic breakfast in the town where he might die; that the coffin, slung upon two knotted together, should be borne along by dozens of men, and "bumped" three times upon a particular heap of stones; that the "Lamentation of a Sinner" should then be sung; and that every man, woman, and child who entered the church-yard with or after the procession should receive a dose of sixpence. Now, we may fairly believe, or since so plentifully filled with living beings; mourners only in this sense, that they longed for a succession of men who would order their funerals in similar fashion. One old lady, an inveterate snuff-taker, left a will in which the bequests were mainly dependent on the observance of certain rules connected with her favorite snuff. She willed that she should be buried in her best snuff-taking attire, and that the coffin should be strewn on the threshold before the funeral cortege passed out; the coffin to be borne by the six most determined snuff-takers in the parish; six old maids as pallbearers, with well-filled snuff-boxes in their hands; snuff to be strewn on the ground at every twenty yards in advance of the coffin; and the officiating clergyman's huge retaining fee to be in some way proportionate to the quantity of snuff he took during the ceremony.

An eccentric Nottingham man known as Ned Dawson was strong in his Toryism as in his eccentricity. He caused his coffin to be made during his lifetime, and painted true blue (the Tory colors). He used it as a cupboard for twenty years; but once each year, on the anniversary of his birthday, he brought it into requisition in a still more singular manner. He dressed in his best clothes, and drew down in his best snuff-taking attire, and carried on the shoulders of his associates, he himself following as chief mourner with a large pitcher of ale in his hand; and so the procession made a tour of some of the rooms and passages of his house, ending, as may be readily guessed, in a repast partaking of the nature of a "jollification."

Early in the present century one Captain Backhouse, a military man who had been

in the East India Company's service, was buried in a style singular enough, though not outrageously extravagant. He built himself a house in eccentric fashion at Missenden, in Buckinghamshire, and made anticipatory arrangements for his funeral, certainly marked by no great reverence for established usages. "I will have nothing to do with the church or the church-yard; bury me in my own wood on the hill, and my sword with me. I'll do all the evil spirits in existence to injure me." His remains were deposited according to his will. A kind of dwarf pyramid of flints and brick-work was constructed, about eleven feet square by fifteen feet high, with a small Gothic window on the North side and another on the South. Being partially overgrown with ivy, and in a thick plantation on the top of a hill, it is about as far removed from the eye of a passing stranger as a monument can well be. The coffin is placed upright in the tomb, and the captain's sword on the top of it. One of his descendants, some years afterward, wishing to consult public sentiment a little more closely, had the coffin quietly removed from the pyramid and interred in the parish church-yard.

The Rev. Langton Freeman, who was rector of Bilton, in Warwickshire, about a century ago, did his best to obtain for his own funerals, and to be buried up in his own wishes by certain clauses in his will. "Four or five days after my decease, and until my body grows offensive, I would not be removed out of the bed or place I may die in. And then I would be carried in the same bed, decently and privately, to the summer-house now erected in the garden belonging to the dwelling-house where I now inhabit, and to be laid in the same bed there, with all the appointments there to belong, and to be wrapped up in a strong double winding-sheet, and to be in all other respects interred as near as may be to the description we read in Holy Scripture of our Saviour's burial. The doors and windows to be locked and bolted, and to be kept as near in the same manner and state as they shall be in at the time of my disease. And I desire that the building or summer-house shall be planted around with evergreen plants, and fenced off with iron or oak palings, and painted of a dark blue color. And for the due performance of this in manner aforesaid, and for keeping the building ever the same, with the evergreen plants and the palings in proper and decent repair, I give to my nephew, Thomas Freeman, the manor of Whitton, etc. The wishes of the testator were duly carried into effect. When two or three generations, however, had passed away, and the tomb was well-nigh forgotten, an entry was effected by making a hole through the roof, and there the body of the old rector was found nearly dried up. Of course there is no entry of so very undecent a burial in the parish register, for his successor in the parish could not have signed it if he would.

Anecdotes of Prince Napoleon. The father of the young prince Napoleon, though he loved the boy very dearly, rarely petted him save in public. One day the boy, then perhaps five years old, was crying with the toothache. The Emperor scolding him, saying that the future Emperor of France should be above all such weakness. "But it hurts me awfully, papa," replied the boy. "No matter," he said to one of the young Epaisses, who had refused to meet with him, "rope to him who will not obey." His father overheard him, and the boy was condemned to bread and water for twenty-four hours. The young prince, when a little boy, could not be induced to mount a pony until he had been threatened with the severest punishment, so much did he fear a tumble. Afterward he became a fine horseman.

Mild and amiable as he was, the prince occasionally yielded to temper when his playmates, the sons of Dr. Conneau and Gen. Fleury and Epinaise, were not ready to obey his whims.

"I am a Napoleon," he said one day to young Epinaise, who had refused to meet with him, "rope to him who will not obey." His father overheard him, and the boy was condemned to bread and water for twenty-four hours. The young prince, when a little boy, could not be induced to mount a pony until he had been threatened with the severest punishment, so much did he fear a tumble. Afterward he became a fine horseman.

Young Louis was frequently requested by his tutor, Gen. Fleury, to be prudent and careful. "A prince," he was told, "should never commit himself one way or the other." A short while after he had been reminded of this duty, the son of Gen. Fleury asked him if he was hungry. "I would not like to express any opinion on the subject," young Louis gravely replied.

One day, at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, the Emperor and family happened to pass through the outside gallery of the Prussian department, where the Prussian king was exhibited. It weighed 3,000 tons, and was mounted on a massive gun carriage about eighteen feet in height. The Emperor was obliged to pass under it, and cast a stealthy glance at the monster without raising his head. The Prince Imperial, with boylike inconsistency, sought to attract his father's attention to the gun by pulling the skirt of his frock coat. The Emperor gave him a jerk, and the party moved along. But the boy was not satisfied, and in a subdued tone, almost timidly, asked: "Why have you not got a bigger one, papa?" "I do not want war, child," the Emperor replied aloud. Applause greeted his words, but perhaps those of the boy were worthier of consideration.

How Interest Enters. One of the causes of bankruptcy is that so few persons properly estimate the difference between a high and low rate of interest, and therefore often borrow money at a ruinous rate that no legitimate business can stand. Very few have figured on the difference between six and eight per cent. One dollar loaned for one hundred years at six per cent, with the interest collected annually and added to the principal, will amount to \$340. At eight per cent it amounts to \$2,203, or nearly seven times as much. At three per cent the usual rate of interest in England, amounts to \$19.25; whereas at ten per cent, which has been a very common rate in the United States it is \$13,809, or about seven hundred times as much. At twelve per cent it amounts to \$81,075, or more than four thousand times as much. At eighteen per cent it amounts to \$1,145,907. At twenty-four per cent (which we sometimes hear talk of) it reaches the enormous sum of \$2,551,790, 404. One hundred dollars borrowed at six per cent, with the interest compounded annually, will amount to \$1,842 in fifty years, while at some \$100 borrowed at eight per cent, will amount to \$4,600 in fifty years. One thousand dollars, at ten per cent, compounded will run up to \$117,390 in fifty years.

### A Ride on a Safety-Valve.

Jimmy Carr was too old to take up arms when the war began in 1861, but he did the next best thing he went into the navy, enlisting as assistant Engineer on the steamer Queen of the West, a freight boat which had been bought by the Government and altered into a 'ram' in Cincinnati. The vessel which was under command of Captain Elliott, was ordered South and it was at the battle of Memphis that Jimmy Carr met with the particular adventure, which made him a hero in a peculiar manner as ever hero gained the title. "It was on the 6th of June," said Jimmy, "that Memphis was taken. I remember it well



SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1879.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CALHOUN COUNTY.

Having been called to the responsible position of President of the Calhoun County Fair Association, it becomes my duty, as well as pleasure, to explain to the public the objects of this organization. The fairs that have been so successfully held in this county for three years past, were organized and controlled by the Calhoun County Grange. For reasons best known to themselves, they have relinquished all claims to buildings and grounds, and disbanded their association.

Our citizens believing it to be promotive of the best interests of our county to perpetuate these fairs, reorganized under the above appropriate name. From the name of this association it will be seen that it is not intended to advance or foster the interests of any society, individual or stock company, but to encourage a general improvement in agricultural, manufacturing, mechanical, mining and stock raising interests throughout our county. You will also see from our premium list, that we offer six hundred and fifty dollars in cash, as premiums. These we propose to refund to the exhibitors, with the exception, of course, of expenses naturally incident to the prosecution of this enterprise.

The object, then, is not one of speculation, but for the more laudable purpose of developing the latent resources of our, and adjoining counties. Recognizing the beneficial results which our county has already derived from the fairs previously held; by the increase of agricultural products, the improvement of machinery and farming implements, the introduction of better breeds of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs, and poultry, in social advantages it offers, as well as the influence extended upon our neighboring counties, two having followed our example in organizing fair associations, we can but feel that it is of the utmost importance to perpetuate these fairs.

During the darkest period of reconstruction, Calhoun was the banner county of the State, and in every department of progress, political, educational, material, she has been an active and influential member. She was the first to take the initiatory steps toward the organization of county fairs, and we hope she will be the last to abandon an enterprise of such laudable character. We are blest with the most delightful climate known to man, with a naturally rich and prolific soil, almost inexhaustible forests of Oak, Hickory, Ash, Beech, Walnut, Poplar and Pine, the finest quality of iron ore, and in quantities as large as in any Southern State. Immense beds of blue limestone, sandstone, granite and slate.

Magnificent water courses that could be utilized and made the motive power in the operation of the most powerful machinery, sweep in every direction throughout the county. Pure, cold springs pour their sparkling treasures through our valleys, or bubble up amid the beautiful and picturesque scenery of our mountains. With wonderful variety of field crops, p-mological and horticultural products with an enlightened, hospitable and refined population, our only need is to arouse from a lethargy which has characterized our people, since that dreadful struggle which convulsed a continent, sever our allegiance to king cotton, utilize these elements with which we are abundantly supplied by nature: develop new industries, open new avenues of wealth, turn down our granaries and smoke houses in the west, stop the manufacture of our vehicles of transportation and implements of husbandry, construct them upon our own soil, and from our own material. Then will an era of light dawn upon the New South, a far steeper flame than the fitful beams which shone upon the aristocracy of the antebellum days.

And instead of being as we now are heavy importers, we can become exporters, not only of agricultural products, but of flag-breeds of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, hogs, and enter into competition with the North, in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, buggies, wagons, leather and implements of husbandry. All this can and will be accomplished, and nothing is so well calculated to develop the material resources of our country, as the successful operation of the Fair Association. We have already burst fairs in our county, which are turning out huge quantities of superior pig iron, and soon the busy hum of the cotton factory will be heard in our borders, converting the raw material into elegant fabrics, now imported from the great commercial centers of the manufacturing North. We have gentlemen of means and enterprise, who are stocking farms with improved breeds of cattle, sheep, goats and hogs. We commend their example for the imitation of our people. The time is not far distant when streams that whirl along our mountain sides, or thunder in idle echoes through the solitudes of our majestic forests, will be harnessed and made to propel the ponderous machinery of man.

Mammoth iron furnaces will be erected, and the ore which lies untapped in the bowels of earth, will be examined and utilized; when sage and pine fields will become as a velvet sward with luxuriant grasses and blossoming clover, and luscious grapes hang in pendant clusters from beautiful vineyards upon undulating plains: then indeed will hover above our roof tree, the blessings of peace, plenty, happiness and prosperity.

We call upon every citizen of our county to give us his earnest active cooperation in the prosecution of this laudable enterprise. Let them not be hampered by prejudices of locality, or individual animosities, but let the comprehensive policy of general good, and public welfare animate every mind, and influence all to concentrate their energies upon the consummation of this grand object. It is to develop the material resources of Calhoun, to give inspiration to her industrial pursuits, therefore it behooves all of her citizens to give their earnest and unalloyed support to this Fair Association, and bend every energy to consummate an enterprise which complements the advancement of the universal interests of our country.

We very confidently rely upon the zealous cooperation of the Vice Presidents, in making our fair a success, both in exhibits and patronage.

JNO. D. HAMMOND, President.

THE RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

To the subscribers, readers and friends of the Jacksonville Republican:

Doubtless you have learned through the columns of the Republican, that the editor has, in keeping with his magnanimity, opened its columns for publishing moral and religious articles; as also essays on the best plan of farming; viz: The time to plant, the most profitable crops to plant; the soils best adapted to the different plants; the best manures, and the manner of planting such in or on the land.

This is surely an offered boon to every planter, and not only worthy of the editor, but the most earnest consideration of every farmer and reader of the Republican. Will not each avail himself of the opportunity of preparing essays on these various subjects?

The best mode and manner of cultivating the various plants, soils, &c., as well as the most sure plan of maintaining the soundest principles of domestic economy.

Thus to this extent, you will make a valuable educator, relative to the great and grand principles of good husbandry, and have a home and family paper that would be of inestimable benefit to you and your children—yes to your children's children.

Again, are there not in Calhoun county many ministers or preachers of the Gospel, and our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, as well as pious readers of the Republican, who will readily accept of this offered boon, and embrace the opportunity of selecting or preparing, and handing to the editor such moral and religious articles as will direct the mind and heart of the reader—not to speculative or dogmatic theology, nor to the doctrines and commandments of men. Not to exalt Paul, or an Apollon or Cephas, but to the Word of God to Christ our Saviour, and to the commandments of the Lord, especially that new commandment which Jesus gave to his disciples, when He said to them, "Love one another as I have loved you, that you also love one another." John 13th, 34 V.

Yes, direct their mind and heart to the prayer of our blessed Saviour, when He prayed to the Father, that all who believed on Him, through the teaching of the Apostles, might be one; i.e. in Him, and in the Father, and in the Holy Spirit, and in the unity of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Such articles selected or written in the spirit of true Christian courtesy and brotherly love, will certainly, not only meet the approval of the editor, but come within the rules which he had so judiciously laid down, viz:

That nothing tending to sectarianism, or calculated to provoke controversy would be received.

Thus Christian friends, you would to this extent more than supply the place of a religious newspaper (we say more than supply) from the fact that religious papers generally circulate chiefly among their respective denominations, while religious articles carefully written or selected as above named, would, through the Republican (a secular paper) circulate among all Christian friends and denominations, and as a pious educator, greatly add to the home and family interest wherever read.

In conclusion, we beg to say that there is a potent thought that impresses itself upon our mind, and we feel assured will upon the mind of every subscriber, reader and friend of the Republican, which thought refers us to the late senior editor, James P. Grant, who nearly a half century ago established that interesting journal, at which time, though comparatively a young man, he with that indomitable energy, surmounted all difficulties incident to this him a new enterprise, and with that purity of purpose and honesty of heart, marched up the corridor of time, never allowing his paper to become the organ of either a clique or ring, but ever advocating honesty, truth and justice to all, maintaining a reputation worthy of all praise and imitation. His social habits, loved and lovable. His moral virtue held as a sacred gem. While in office of either profit or honor, his integrity never lost its safety valve. But above all, as a Christian, his devotion to his church and his faith in Christ, his Redeemer, shone with such splendor and brightness, that all could "see his good works and glorify them in Heaven."

Reader, these words are not penned for mere eulogistic praise, for to all who know this good man such would be unnecessary; but to say to all that this is a befitting opportunity to bring to the front and through the Republican, hold in monumental view the distinguished prototype of the present young and talented editor.

Therefore let there be a united effort to extend the subscription list to double its present number. Every person that is not a subscriber, should become one; for if he will look around him, he will see that every successful merchant, subscriber for and derives benefit from the information he receives through the newspaper. So the farmers' interest would be greatly subserved by having a well conducted newspaper in his family.

Ministers of the Gospel can aid this enterprise by becoming subscribers if they are not such already.

Every subscriber will essentially aid by making all diligence to place their names on the roll of honor in the office, by paying their subscriptions (for it takes money to print and mail newspapers.)

Then the extended circulation which this united effort would bring about, would surely honor the religious, moral and social interests wherever circulated, and all could feel and see that this memorable prototype, though dead yet speaketh, and his words do follow him.

OXFORD, ALA. Aug. 9.

Mr. L. W. GRANT,

Dear Sir,

I met a friend, yesterday, who is much related to the proposed admission by yourself, into the columns of the Republican, communications on moral and religious subjects. In thinking of the declension of morality among us, the need to many of such reading matter, and the good that might, by such opportunity, be accomplished, a wish is, to-day, found in my own mind that, in this way, good may be sown in the hearts of the people that shall spring up into plants of beauty, producing fruits of righteousness and peace. We all neglect many opportunities of speaking to the heart. Gems of thought are often cast heedlessly away, and many heart treasures are buried and forgotten in this world's rubbish. These, if brought to light and sent broadcast over this land, might be made available in developing characters of which we would be proud. I saw it stated once, perhaps fancifully, that the Chinese never throw a piece of blank paper to the breeze, until a beautiful sentiment had been inscribed upon it, so that a noble thought might be imparted to one who, perchance, might see it. And if we love those around us, will we not inscribe on the Republican, a living journal, a thought, a sentiment, that may bring its readers higher pleasures and inspire within them manly endeavors to reach the greatest perfection of heart growth on earth, and elevate their moral natures to kindred virtues in heaven, as the tall pines on our Choccoloco mingle their green with the blue of the sky.

Very Respectfully

JNO. L. DODSON.

CENSURE OF PUBLIC MEN.

From the Haymarket Examiner.

No form of government suffers from the arts of the demagogue like a republic. There is such a constant succession of elections, and consequent appeals to popular prejudices and passions, that it is somewhat by chance if the people are well governed, and the only set off they have for misrule is the extreme degree of liberty which they enjoy, and which (to confess the truth) is worth nearly all the disadvantages one can think of. One of these "arts" is exposed by the Demopolis News as follows:

It is a fashion with some people to denounce office seekers and office holders as if the pursuit of politics is dishonest and lawless. There are people too who look upon the office holders with suspicion, and regard the class as a sort of constant conspiracy against the rights and interests of the "dear people." There are insinuations and vague charges against "rings and combinations" of office holders, and calls upon "the people" to break up all such unholy alliances, just as if it were an unlawful thing for a citizen to hold office. It is not charged that officers are dishonest but only that they constitute "rings," whatever the name. Now our observation is that public officials in the South are as honest and true as any other class of citizens. There are rare cases of malfeasance and embezzlement in the southern States, and when any have occurred the criminal transactions have almost invariably been exposed by other officials. Does that look like dishonest combination? In fact, public officials, from their very surroundings, are amongst the most reliable and responsible citizens. They are generally selected from the best material, have the confidence of their fellow citizens, and are required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties.

It catches the popular ear, to some extent, to denounce "political tricks and wire working," but popularly founded upon injustice must necessarily be transient. There are reasons of course in every pursuit and profession of life, but the corollary of that, never allowing his paper to become the organ of either a clique or ring, but ever advocating honesty, truth and justice to all, maintaining a reputation worthy of all praise and imitation. His social habits, loved and lovable. His moral virtue held as a sacred gem. While in office of either profit or honor, his integrity never lost its safety valve. But above all, as a Christian, his devotion to his church and his faith in Christ, his Redeemer, shone with such splendor and brightness, that all could "see his good works and glorify them in Heaven."

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Very Respectfully

JNO. L. DODSON.

Notice.

The State of Alabama, Calhoun County. Probate Court, Regular Term, August 11th, 1879.

This day came Mary E. Fitz, guardian of her four minor children, and filed her statement, account and vouchers for an annual settlement of her said guardianship. It is ordered by the court, that the 8th day of Sept. 1879, be appointed a day on which to make said settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

Aug 16-31.

Administrator's Notice.

J. D. King, deceased estate of. Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. Letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased having been granted to the undersigned on the 13th day of August 1879, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred.

J. M. ANDREWS, Adm'r.

Aug 16-31.

Athens Medical College.

The Twenty-Second Annual Course of Lectures will commence October 15th, 1879, and close March 4th, 1880. Faculty—J. G. Westmoreland, W. D. Westmoreland, W. A. Love, V. H. Taliaferro, Jno. Thad. Johnson, A. W. Calhoun, J. H. Logan, J. T. Banks, Demonstrator, J. W. Williams.

This well-established college affords opportunity for thorough medical education. It is in affiliation with its tickets and diplomas recognized by every leading medical college in the country.

Requirements for graduation as here-tofore.

Send for announcement giving full information.

JNO. THAD. JOHNSON, M. D., Dean.

Aug 16-41.

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. August 15th 1879. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry there-of at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

Arcene Fessell, Homestead Entry, No 4996 for the W 1/4 of N E 1/4 and E 1/4 of N 1/4 of Section 3 Township 15 South Range 11 East, as shown on the following as his witnesses, viz: Willis M. Pruitt and Thomas T. Thompson of Edwinstown, Ala.

P. J. ANDERSON, Register.

Aug 16-5w

NOTICE.

I will notify the public that I have my Wool Carding Machine in good running order. I have added new cards to all the frames, also I expect to have experienced hands to dispatch business. The most of my time will be spent at the factory. There will be suitable oil kept on hand for the convenience of customers. Prices for Carding, 10 cents per pound. Wool rolls of hand 40 cents per pound. J. G. NESBIT, Proprietor.

JAS. H. GLENN, Superintendent.

Aug 16-2w

Chancery Sale.

Dallas County } Vs J. C. TIMBLAKE et al Under and by virtue of a decree of the chancery court for Dallas county, Ala. rendered in the above entitled case on the 11th day of April 1879, I will sell at public outcry for cash in front of the post-office in the town of Oxford, Calhoun county, Ala. on the 19th day of Sept. 28th, the following described real estate, to-wit: The South west quarter and south half of north west quarter of Section sixteen; also the northwest quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section 21; all in township 16, range 8, east, lying and being in Calhoun county, Ala; containing in all 400 acres more or less.

B. H. CRAIG, Register.

Aug 9-31

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County. Probate Court for said county-- Special Term, Aug 5 1879.

This day came Mary F. Bonds, guardian of W. H. Bonds, Sarah L. Bonds, Patrick B. Bonds, Narcissa Bonds and Marinda Bonds, her children, and filed in court her account and vouchers for a final settlement of her said guardianship. It is ordered that the 24 day of Sept. 1879, be appointed a day on which to make said settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

Aug 9-3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

KEZIAH A. HUDSON Dec'd Estate of. Probate Court of Calhoun County. Letters of administration upon the estate of Keziah A. Hudson dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned on the 28th day of July, 1879, by the Register in Chancery of said county, Probate Judge being incompetent to act, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law.

C. W. BREWTON, Adm'r.

Aug 9-31

University of Alabama.

The next session will begin Wednesday, October 1st, 1879. Full Courses in Literature, Science and Law.

TUITION FREE.

In the Undergraduate Department to three students from each county in the State; and when the application for the tuition from any county do not equal three, the Trustees of each District is empowered to fill vacancies by appointment from any other part of his District without regard to county boundaries.

Applications for free tuition must be made to the Trustees, who represents the Congressional District in which the applicant resides. \$50 will pay all expenses of Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Medical Attendance and Servant Hire for a term or half term. One-half of these dues must be paid at the beginning of the term; the other half may be paid at the middle of the term. Law Students pay a tuition fee of \$25 per year, and may attend any Academic School without further charge. For Catalogue containing fuller information, address "UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA," Tuscaloosa, Ala.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County. Probate Court, July 23d, 1879.

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Yoe, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 23d day of July, 1879, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County; notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or the same will be barred.

ELIZABETH J. YOE, Administrator.

Aug. 2-31.

WALTER NESBIT

is now prepared to furnish to the public the best and latest improved

Cooking Stoves,

At prices which defy competition. He warrants every Stove he offers for sale, and his long experience in this line enables him to procure the very best Stoves in the market. He tries them on his own stoves and the public may feel assured that the very best material will be used, and the work done in a skillful and scientific manner. He will burn Stoves for country produce at fair rates. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stoves before purchasing in northern markets. \$500 work in his respect fully solicited, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

Buttering and Sheet Iron work solicited. If you want a good Stove and see me and if you want two or three you can get them at your own price.

Aug 9-17.

HOMESTEAD NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. August 24th, 1879. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry there-of at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

Susan E. Pollock, Homestead Entry No. 5367, for the E 1/4 of S W 1/4 of N E 1/4 of Section 20 Township 10 N Range 10 E, and the following as his witnesses, viz: Mary B. Thompson of Edwardsville, Cleburne county, and James T. Golden of Edwardsville, Cleburne county.

PELHAM J. ANDERSON, Register.

Aug 2-5w

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County. Probate Court, July 1st 1879.

Letters Testamentary under the last will and testament of William Johnston deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 1st day of July 1879, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon, Judge of Probate Court of Calhoun County; notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

H. T. JOHNSON, C. G. MORAN, J. J. YOUNG, Executors.

Aug 2-31.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County. Probate Court for said county.

Special Term, July 19th 1879. This day came J. M. Woodley, adm'r of estate of W. G. Woodley, dec'd, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration thereon. It is ordered that the 18th day of August 1879, be appointed a day on which to make said settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

July 26-31.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County. Said County Special Term July 26, 1879.

This day came Wm. M. Humes adm'r of the estate of James M. Jones, deceased; and filed his statement, account and vouchers for a final settlement of his administration thereon. It is ordered that the 20th day of August 1879, be and is hereby appointed a day on which to make said settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

Aug 2-1d

SPRINGVALE STOCK FARM.

JAMES CROOK,

—BREEDER OF—

Thorough-bred Merino

Sheep, Angora Goats,

Herd Registered

Jersey Cattle,

Berkshire and Essex

Hogs,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

W. W. HARRISON,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE OVER

CARPENTER'S STORE.

Robertson, Taylor & Co

Successors to

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

COTTON FACTORY,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES

And Commission Merchants,

Nos. 1 & 3 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Will give all business their most careful attention. Consequents of cotton solicited.

C. W. LANGWORTHY & CO

90 Masonic Temple, Rome, Ga.

MUSICAL AGENCY.

—DEALER IN—

WELCH & WHITE

Clough and Warren, AND OTHER ORGANS.

Vose & Sons, Kranich & Bach, Ravan & Co., and other Pianos.

Pianos & Organs for Exchange or Rent.

Sheet Music, Music Books, Stationery, Books, Periodicals, &c.

Orders by Mail promptly filled.

Queensware at Wholesale.

French China in Sets or by the single piece.

SILVER PLATED GOODS

Fine and CHEAP Table knives & Forks; Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Glass-ware, Lamps, and Lamp-frames. Orders solicited from merchants. We will duplicate any bill that can be brought in America.

J. B. CARBER & Co.

China Hall, Rome, Ga.

Jan 23-31.

THE GREAT CAUSE

HUMAN MISERY

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope—Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-abuse,







... we offer is the Union... It can...  
... cotton cord, knotted at every mesh. It can...  
... and it will never rot. They weigh almost nothing...  
... they are handsomely trimmed in red and blue...  
... 20; we will send a Gosamer Hamcock...  
... stapled, 20 cents extra. **SPALDING**  
... 312 Boston, Mass.







SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1879.

THE YAZOO (MIS-) AFFAIR.

Recently in the canvas now progressing in Mississippi, one Capt. Dixon determined to run for an office in Yazoo county as an independent candidate and took the stump. This was simply the exercise of a constitutional right on his part; but the "best men" in the county, as a local paper calls them, thought Capt. Dixon's speeches were calculated to stir up strife and at once proceeded to the exercise of tyrannical power to put him down. The Yazoo Herald thus speaks of the affair, and endeavors to justify these "best men" in their employment of brute force for the suppression of free speech.

The best men in the county—the merchants, the planters, the farmers, and those engaged in other occupations gathered together in town to-day to the number of several hundred, and considering the independence of party in Yazoo was detrimental in the highest degree to the interests of the county, (seeing a race issue had arisen in consequence of it) a committee was appointed to wait upon Capt. H. M. Dixon, the head of the independent movement in this county, and requested him to retire from the canvas. This he at first refused to do, giving reasons for the ground of his refusal which were not deemed satisfactory to the great assembly of earnest, determined men. He finally, however, consented to quit the canvass now and forever, as the following card will show. So the political canvass in this county may be considered as at an end. The Democratic flag now waves over this glorious old county, uncontaminated and unchallenged; and long may it wave.

TO THE PUBLIC.

For the sake of peace and harmony in the county, and the affection I bear for my family and friends, I agree to withdraw from the political canvass of race issue in the future; provided, I will be protected in my rights as any other citizen; and my friend R. A. Mannagann is to remain unmolested in his rights, etc. H. R. DIXON.

Yazoo City, July 25, 1879.

And this is a free country! True it was charged that Dixon employed incendiary language and was stirring up strife between the races, but even this furnished no justification for the rash act of the "great assembly of barbed and determined" fools who resorted to force to suppress an obnoxious political opponent, and who have greatly damaged the Democratic party at large by their ill-considered action.

If Capt. Dixon had provoked strife and bloodshed, he was amenable to the law and it was adequate to punish both him and his dupes. The fact that Dixon's language and acts threatened a breach of the peace was no justification whatever for an actual breach of the peace by a lawless and cowardly mob, for the assault of the mob on Dixon, even though a hair of his head was not touched, was a flagrant breach of the peace, and the denial of a constitutional right to a fellow-citizen.

Although we have no sympathy whatever with Dixon's purposes, we cannot read his card of withdrawal without a touch of pity for the man, and a feeling of contempt and indignation against the men who assailed him.

It behooves the Democracy of the South to quickly repudiate all such acts as that of the Yazoo hoodlums.

"Best men in the county" indeed! Every one of them deserve prosecution to the utmost limit of the law, and we hope there may be found a Judge in Mississippi fearless enough to teach them that this is a free country, in which every citizen, however humble, has constitutional rights as broad and large as their own.

Since writing the above the associated press dispatches bring us the following information:

Special from Vicksburg, Miss., says the Yazoo county difficulty, growing out of Dixon's running as an independent candidate for sheriff, culminated in the shooting of Dixon by James H. Barksdale, candidate for chancery clerk. Dixon was shot four times, and died at 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 20. Yesterday at Yazoo City a difficulty occurred between James Barksdale and Henry M. Dixon, resulting in the death of the latter. Dixon, while passing down the west side of Main street, was hailed by Barksdale from the east side, who advanced to the middle of the street, armed with a double barrel shot gun. Dixon halted and immediately drew a pistol. Barksdale raised the gun to his shoulder and Dixon seeing this moved toward a stairway when Barksdale fired, four buckshot taking effect in Dixon's back. Dixon then fired several times at Barksdale, but without effect. Barksdale fired a second shot, but it missed his victim. Dixon died internally and died at 4:30 p. m.

A preliminary trial will take place to-morrow. The difficulty is recognized as a personal nature by Barksdale's friends.

THE SPRAGUE-CONKLING AFFAIR.

Roscoe Conkling, the great apostle of stalwart Radicalism in New York, has come to grief—and there is a woman in the case.

Conkling, like Anthony, has been long known as the possessor of that amiable weakness for the fair sex that sooner or later is sure to bring a man to grief.

Mrs. Kate Sprague, wife of Ex-Governor and Ex-U. S. Senator of Rhode Island, and daughter of the late Salmon P. Chase, once Chief Justice of the United States, is a woman divinely fair and not over fond of her husband—especially since his financial reverses, which have reduced him from a millionaire to a poor man.

Mrs. Sprague enjoyed nothing better than sitting in the diplomatic gallery of the Senate chamber and listening to the speeches of the New York Senator corresponding with him by note from her place in the gallery. The fondness of the two was apparent to all who chose to notice them, and the tongue of

ted their names. The newspapers spoke of it without reserve, and it must have come to the notice of Mr. Sprague, but he bore it in silence, until Conkling invaded his home at Narragansett Pier, when human nature could bear it no longer, and then came the explosion which has shattered a very large Radical idol.

Mr. Sprague gave it out that he was going to Maine, but instead of going he suddenly turned up at home and found Conkling ensconced therein enjoying a delightfully close *cote a tele* with the divine Kate. Boiling with indignation, Mr. Sprague hunted up an unsentimental old shot gun, confronted the pair, and ordered the New York Senator to leave, which the cowardly hound did with all expedition. The first train bore Conkling from the village, and the last dispatches report him safely at home, in the bosom of his family, near the protecting skirts of his injured wife. Mrs. Sprague at once left her husband's mansion. Mr. Sprague interposed no objection to her "exodus," but expressed a determination to keep his children at all hazards. Conkling's friends reported that Sprague was drinking, which he has denied in an interview. He says he would not have given Conkling five minutes to leave if he had been drinking. Report has it that he had said there are some insults that can only be wiped out with blood, which might mean fight were it not known that Conkling has no fight in him. Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, sufficiently developed this fact not long ago.

The Northern press is ablaze with the affair, and it is generally conceded that it has effectually destroyed Conkling's chances for the Presidency.

Mrs. Sprague is reported as greatly prostrated by the "cruel" comments of the press, but she is sufficiently strong to make a very weak statement. The substance of it is that Governor Sprague, by his fondness for drink and brutal treatment of her, completely alienated her affections from him; that she sought consolation in society of sympathizing friends in Washington, and found peace in the shadow of her honored father's tomb; that her relation to Conkling was that of client to lawyer only, and that it was to consult him on legal business alone that she summoned him to Narragansett Pier—all of which is exceedingly thin.

REDUCTION OF COUNTY TAXES.

Only a few years ago Calhoun county was largely in debt, and the county tax was eighty cents on the one hundred dollars. Under Democratic administration, the county has been entirely freed from debt, a large surplus fund has accumulated in the treasury, and the rate of taxation has been reduced to less than half. Commissioners courts previous to the present one gradually reduced the county tax until it reached forty cents on the one hundred dollars or just one half. Our present faithful court, at its last meeting, reduced this to thirty-five cents or less than one half what it was when the Democrats took hold of our county affairs, as the result of Democratic government, we have this enormous reduction of taxation, the county freed from a debt of some sixteen or eighteen thousand dollars, and a surplus now in the treasury of thirty-five hundred dollars. During this time the bridges of county have been kept in excellent repair, many new bridges have been built, much work has been done on the public buildings, and the county has been paying interest on county claims at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. This we think is a good showing for the honest old Democratic party of Calhoun.

CALHOUN COUNTY FAIR.

General Superintendent's Address.

The 4th Annual Calhoun County Fair will be held on the Fair Grounds in Jacksonville, Ala., on the 22d, 23d and 24th, (Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday), of October, 1879, under the management of the "Calhoun County Fair Association."

Department Superintendents of the various departments are earnestly requested to be on the grounds on Monday, the 21st Oct., at 3 o'clock p. m., to have their respective departments fully organized, so as to avoid any confusion in the proper assignment of articles for exhibition.

We are assured that every department will be complete, so as to give every possible advantage in general appearance to all articles sent forward for exhibition.

We therefore invite the farmers, stock owners and raisers, mechanics, ladies, girls and boys of Calhoun and adjoining counties to bring forward their articles for exhibition and fill up every department to its utmost capacity, and show our determination as a people, to excel in our various pursuits of agriculture, stock raising, mechanical arts and every other laudable business in which we are engaged. The officers will spare no pains and will use every effort possible to make the Fair an occasion of general interest to all who may attend.

Ample arrangements will be made to accommodate all parties who may have stock on exhibition. Stalls for horses and cattle and pens for sheep and hogs, will be in readiness; and corn hay and fodder will be furnished at the lowest prices. Parties at a distance can ship or send any article for exhibition (freight prepaid) to L. L. Swan, Secretary, or to the care of the General Superintendent.

There will be no entrance fee, except in the Sued Ring—only

the admission fee of 25 cents per day for each person over 8 years of age—under 8 free, 50 cents for person and horse and buggy, or on horse back.

We expect one or more public speeches from distinguished gentlemen during the occasion.

This Annual Fair is held for the good of the county and counties adjacent, in keeping up a spirit of rivalry and progressive improvement in stock raising, farming, enriching our lands and better cultivation of crops, orchards and in fostering home industries and the mechanical arts.

Most if not all of the money received by the Association, will go back to exhibitors in the shape of Premiums. We, therefore, hope to have the full co-operation of all the public spirited gentlemen in and near Calhoun county, and of the ladies and citizens generally.

We see nothing to hinder the Fair this fall from being an occasion of general interest, real benefit and a grand success.

THOS. W. FRANCIS, Gen'l Supt.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION AT RABBIT TOWN.

We wish we had time to devote as much space to the Sunday School Celebration at Rabbit Town on the 15th as it deserves.

Owing to the rain the day before and the very threatening weather the morning of the Celebration, there was not near as large a number in attendance as otherwise would have been; yet, despite wind and weather, between six and seven hundred people assembled on the grounds, and then contrary to expectation the day became fair, as if Heaven smiled upon the happy scene.

The good people of Rabbit Town valley had thoroughly prepared the grounds for the occasion, and their unbounded and lavish hospitality was beautifully expressed in the one warm word "WELCOME" which crowned an arch of evergreens and flowers at the entrance.

When we arrived that mimitation of Georgia, Neut Tumlins, master of ceremonies, had already inaugurated the programme of the day. Mr. W. W. Whiteside was just closing an address, which, we were told, was a literary treat of the highest order—an address full of the fire of eloquence and studded with gems of thought. Mr. Whiteside has lately graduated with honor to himself. He is a young man quite captivating in his manners—quiet, modest and unassuming, yet manly and independent. Certainly there is a very bright future before him.

The programme alternated between addresses from the various speakers songs from the different Sabbath Schools, and music from the excellent band of Cross Plains.

Following Mr. Whiteside, came Mr. Wallace Woodward of this place, who delivered an impromptu fraternal message from the M. E. Sunday School of Jacksonville with characteristic eloquence and grace. Following him Rev. Mr. Leek, of the northern part of this county, delivered a stirring and highly suggestive address. It was full of practical thought in connection with the Sunday School work, and did good. The last speech of the day was that of Rev. H. A. Williams, also of the northern part of the county, and apparently a very old man. Contrary to expectation his voice was as clear as a bell. His address was pointed, truthful and earnest, and elicited alternately applause and laughter as the speaker would make an exceptionally good point. Following his address, a song, by one of the schools, the whole congregation united in singing that grand old hymn "Amazing Grace," after which Hon. W. P. Howell pronounced the benediction.

This is a lustrous sketch of the programme, omitting the recess at 12 o'clock and the capital dinner sufficient for a thousand more people than shared it.

Nothing occurred during the day to mar the pleasure of it, and it was most highly enjoyed by all; and who would not enjoy a day spent in that lovely vale, surrounded by the warm hearts that make up its population, listening to the voice of wisdom from the old, the melody of eloquence as it fell from younger lips, or the divine music of song as it welled from the throats of the fair daughters of Cleburne and Calhoun's as we heard it that day?

To Senator Howell, of Cleburne, belongs the honor of having originated these annual Sunday School Celebrations, and well may he be proud of his work. They are

the most pleasant annual gatherings that could have possibly been devised and are fruitful of good. The only regret connected with them is that they come only once a year.

To the young men of Cross Plains who kindly furnished the music the thanks of the entire gathering are due. Though a young band, they already excel in the performance of difficult music, and if they continue to progress as rapidly as they have heretofore, Cross Plains will soon have one of the best bands in the State.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

WHITE PLAINS, ALA., July 24, 1879. The North East Alabama District Y. M. C. A. Convention met pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee at the Methodist church, and after the devotional exercises was called to order by the President, G. O. Williams, H. A. Leek and Rev. G. R. Russell were appointed a Committee on Program; and S. N. Milligan, M. T. Moody and H. P. Little, a Committee on permanent organization. Twenty nine delegates representing eight associations were then enrolled. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow, July 25th.

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Notice.

The State of Alabama, Calhoun County, Probate Court, Regular Term, August 11th, 1879.

This day came Mary E. Fitz, guardian of her four minor children, and filed her statement, account and vouchers for an annual settlement of her said guardianship. It is ordered by the court, that the 24th day of Sept. 1879, be appointed a day of which to make said settlement. At which time all persons interested can appear and contest the said settlement if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

Aug 16-3t.

Administrator's Notice.

J. D. King, deceased estate of. Probate Court of Calhoun county Ala. Letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned on the 12th day of August 1879, by the Hon. L. W. Cannon Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred.

J. M. ANDREWS, Adm'r.

Aug 16-3t.

Atlanta Medical College.

The Twenty-Second Annual Course of Lectures will commence October 15th, 1879, and close March 4th, 1880. Faculty—J. G. Westmoreland, W. F. Westmoreland, W. A. Love, V. H. Talaferte, Jno. Thad. Johnson, A. W. Calhoun, J. H. Logan, J. T. Banks, Demonstrator, J. W. Williams. This well-established College affords opportunity for thorough medical education. It is in affiliation with, and its tickets and diplomas recognized by every leading medical college in the country. Requirements for graduation as heretofore.







## How Hans saw the Elephant.

There was a great excitement among the boys at Eastwood, for a circus was coming to town that morning, and every boy who could possibly raise twenty-five cents, and get permission, was going.

They had talked nothing else for a week, and it had seemed to them that the day would never come.

But it had, and at an early hour the boys trooped off to High street, to see the wagons, and hear the music, and get glimpses whenever they could of the animals in cages.

The old elephant could not be hidden in a cage, and the boys all voted him the greatest wonder of all, with his big flapping ears and swinging trunk.

One little fellow in Eastwood could not hear—little Hans a German boy. He had heard such stories from the big boys that he was nearly wild to see an elephant.

But Hans's mother thought he was too small to go without her, and she could not leave her work; so, after a few very sad tears, the little boy brightened up and concluded to make the best of it.

He almost forgot his disappointment after dinner, for his mother gave him a pretzel and let him borrow her big wooden spoon. So he sallied forth into the street in front of the house and began to dig a well.

He had just begun to eat his pretzel when he spied two tumble-bugs crawling up out of a hole close by. Breaking off a bit of his lunch, he dropped it right in their path, and they at once seized it and began to roll it home.

Hans laid down the spoon and cake to watch them. He sat down flat on the ground, seeing how one bug would roll the load almost over with his front feet, and then, turning round, would push with his hind ones till he was tired, when the other would take his turn.

Hans thought it was very funny, and watched them till, just as they were ready for one last push, which would send their load down into the hole, and he was holding his breath to see it plunge, a black cloud seemed to pass over the sun, and looking up, the terrified child saw not a cloud, but a great creature with flapping ears, standing right over him!

With one scream and two bounds, he landed on the top of a high board fence. It is the greatest wonder he did not drop to the ground in fright, for there stood Mr. Elephant looking gravely at him.

Hans did not have time to ask him whether he came to watch tumble-bugs or let a little boy have a look at him who could not go to the circus, for just then two men came along with red caps on their heads and long spears in their hands.

Mr. Elephant was acquainted with them, so, without waiting to say goodbye to the little boy perched on the fence, he picked up the rest of the pretzel with the end of his trunk (I presume he found it a tough morsel), and was off in a hurry.

It was of no use. In a few minutes he was captured, and with one man on his back and the other leading him, and a troop of boys following him at a safe distance, he was marched back to the circus tent again to finish the performance.

Hans's mother, quietly sewing in her kitchen, was not a little astonished when her son burst in with, "O mother! the elephant came to me, he did; and he slept on one of mine bugs, and picked up mine pretzel with his tail. Can I have another?"

And this is the true story of "How Hans saw the Elephant."

## An Eccentric Duke.

The "Great Duke of Bridgewater" the epithet was given him for originating canals in England—was careless in his dress. He used to carry a large quantity of stuff loose in his waistcoat pocket, whence he would pull out huge pinches and thrust it up his nose. He had no love for the ornamental, and would allow no flower-gardens on his estate. Once, on his return from a long visit, he found some flowers which had been planted during his absence. Whipping off their heads, he ordered them to be rooted up immediately. He was economical, sometimes parsimonious, yet when Pitt called upon the country for contributions to carry on the war against Napoleon, the Duke subscribed one hundred thousand pounds. His kindness to his miners and to others who served him exhibited itself in providing them with comfortable houses, schools for their children, and shops and markets where they might purchase at reasonable rates. One of the orders to the superintendent of his coal mine was, that whenever the supply was deficient, those who came with wheelbarrows, baskets, and aprons, should be served. The buyers with carts and wagons must wait until the supply became abundant. On one occasion, the Duke, while standing at the coal-yard, was accosted by a man who had just filled his sack with coals:

"High! mister!" said the man, come, give me a lift up 'is sack of coal on my shoulder."

Without hesitating, the Duke gave the "lift," and the man trudged off.

"Don't you know who's that you've been speaking to?" asked a friend running up to him.

"Naw; who is he?"

"Why it's the Duke's son."

"The Duke?" exclaimed the man, dropping the coals. "He! what'll he doat me? Maun a goo an' ax his pardon?"

The man started back, but the Duke had disappeared.

The system is often so rapidly reduced by a severe attack of Diarrhoea, or other affection of the bowels, as to get almost beyond reach of medicine, before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. Hansen, a safe, reliable, and effective remedy, prepared by Dr. J. A. Hansen, for the cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, and other ailments of the bowels, is the best remedy for these complaints on their first appearance.

## AGRICULTURE.

**BEES AND HONEY PLANTS.**—I had two hundred colonies of hybrid bees last autumn, and I lost more than six. The winter having been unusually cold, bees have not been out as much as usual and consequently losses have been less. Our bee season commences in February and continues till near December, giving us a long working season, when we take care to keep a succession of flowers for pasturage. In September we usually have the greatest drought of the season and nearly all our wild flowers are dried up. During this dry season if nothing is prepared by cultivation for pasturage, the bees get scarcely enough to subsist upon. Our lucerne meadows give great help, but generally as soon as the plants get well in blossom, the mower spoils all the prospects of honey from that source. In all my experience with bees, I find Mignonette the most valuable for bee pasturage. This I announced through the bee journals several years ago, and continued experience has strengthened that conclusion. That plant blooms early and continues to blossom till nipped by frost. I have not a shade of doubt but that a well cultivated acre of this plant would give abundant employment for 500 colonies. Sweet clover comes next to Mignonette in value for bees. There is little doubt but that this plant will yield honey faster than Mignonette, but being a perennial, it costs double what the other does for bee pasturage. This I announced through the bee journals several years ago, and continued experience has strengthened that conclusion. That plant blooms early and continues to blossom till nipped by frost. I have not a shade of doubt but that a well cultivated acre of this plant would give abundant employment for 500 colonies. Sweet clover comes next to Mignonette in value for bees. There is little doubt but that this plant will yield honey faster than Mignonette, but being a perennial, it costs double what the other does for bee pasturage.

**BARNYARD AND ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.**—In a recent address in England on chemistry in its relations to agriculture, Mr. J. B. Lawes submitted the following general conclusions arrived at by experiments. That a mineral superphosphate of lime has given a considerable increase in each crop of a rotation, although used without any other manure for a period of thirty years. That in consequence of grains containing large quantities of nitrogen and phosphoric acid and small quantities of potash, manures containing soluble phosphoric acid and soluble nitrogen, as ammonia or nitro acid, are especially applicable to these crops. That when crops containing large quantities of potash, such as roots, potatoes, and hay, are sold off the farm, manures containing potash, such as purchased dung, appear to be more suitable. That although potash, phosphoric acid, and nitro acid are the chief manure ingredients in farmyard dung, in the manure from artificial foods, and in artificial manures, still the differences in form in these substances are met with greatly affect their value; the present method of analyzing manure does not properly recognize these distinctions, and the valuations founded upon these analyses are altogether false and erroneous.

**CULTURE OF CABBAGE.**—Since the advent of the cabbage worm almost every one has been at a loss to know what to do to raise a few cabbages. I have tried one thing and some have tried another, and mostly to no purpose. Last year I set about three hundred and thirty-five plants, and picked off the worms by hand as they came, for about two weeks which took some two hours each day. This seemed to be too much work, and I have a well of soft water near by, I took a five-pail kettle, set it near the well, put in a pint of soft soap and the same of salt, and then filled it up with water. I let this stand till the water was warmed by the sun, and then after stirring it up well, I took my water-pot and applied it at the rate of about a gallon to forty heads, putting it in the center. I did this every day and the result was I had the nicest and hardest cabbages that were ever raised. I had no trouble to get ten cents per head although cabbage was very cheap here. Some make a practice of buying their plants, but I would not give one cent per hundred unless I knew what I was getting.

**SOME FEARS AGO** I was detained in returning home by a broad, full, and requiring a detour of some twenty miles. In order to make this I hired a buggy and driver. But the horse proved a most aggravating balker. He balked when there was no possible reason for it. When we were at a certain point striving in vain to get the beast going, either by the use of persuasion or blows, an Adams express wagon came along. The driver jumped off his seat, took the whip and gently touched the animal under the neck, back and near the foreleg, and immediately the horse went on his way. We tried it repeatedly afterwards, and always with success.

**TO DESTROY BURDOCKS.**—The burdock is a biennial and produces seed the second summer, after which the plant dies. Allow them to make a full growth, getting nearly ripe; then cut together before the seed is dry enough to shell out in handling and burn. If cut before fully developed, the seed matured and often as destroyed and will set with seed until it ends the struggle; whereas if allowed to mature the first crop they die easily. This plan, if followed two years, will leave but few plants.

**"PICKLED" SEED-CORN.**—It cannot be too widely known that seed-corn can be effectively "pickled" with risk to rooks and other birds, and with saving to the farmer. The following is the recipe: For a sack of corn (four bushels) take half a pint of gas tar, one pound of vitriol and one gallon of hot water; pour the liquid well mixed, over the seed with a common watering-pot twelve hours before sowing. If seed-corn of any kind is thus treated rooks will not touch it, for they, as well as other birds, appear to have a great dislike to the tar. The expense of crock keepers is also by this plan avoided.

**PASTURE IN SPRING.**—Great care should be exercised in making the change from hay to grass diet. A good plan is to turn cattle into a home pasture for a few hours a day for two or three weeks, feeding also hay; they will thus be prepared for living on grass alone, and having become accustomed by moderate exercise to walking, they will drive more readily.

The happiest discovery of the age. ANA-KESIS, an infallible cure for PILES, a scientific combination of opium, instrument and medicine, endorsed by physicians of all schools, discovered by Dr. J. A. Hansen, and used successfully in thousands of cases. Sufferers who have tried everything else in vain, will find relief and permanent cure. It is regarded by medical men as the greatest of modern discoveries, and the greatest of modern medicines, and the greatest of modern cures. It is the only cure for PILES, Hemorrhoids, and all other ailments of the bowels, and is the only cure for these complaints on their first appearance.

## DOMESTIC.

**CHOCOLATE ICING FOR CAKES.**—Put into a shallow pan two ounces of chocolate and place it where it will melt gradually, but not scorch; when melted stir in three tablespoonfuls of milk or cream, and one of water; mix all well together, and add one scant teaspoonful of sugar; boil about five minutes, and while hot, and when the cakes are nearly cold, spread some evenly over the surface of one of the cakes; put a second one on top, alternating the mixture and cakes, then cover top and sides and set in warm oven to harden. In making these most palatable cakes, "chocolate eclairs," the receipt just given will be found satisfactory.

**LENTIL SOUP.**—Take a pint and a half of lentils, pick thoroughly and let soak overnight; take them out and put them on to boil in three quarts of cold water, without salt; slice six potatoes, and put with the lentils; boil for three hours; add a small quantity of onion, cut in slices, salt, pepper and an onion minced fine, some chopped parsley and celery, and boil for one hour longer; before serving, brown some cubes of bread, and put in the plates; if not sufficiently thick, add a little flour; if too thick, a little water.

**CEMENT FOR BASEMENT WALLS.**—To make a dry coating for basement walls, take fifty pounds pitch, thirty pounds resin, six pounds English red and twelve pounds brick dust. Boil these ingredients and mix them thoroughly; then add about one-fourth the volume of oil of turpentine, or enough to flow easily, so that a thin coating may be laid on with a whitewash or paint brush. Walls thus coated are proof against dampness.

**SUGAR TOPS.**—Two pounds pulverized sugar, one pound of butter; mix together and then break in eight eggs and work fine; one and a half ounces hartshorn; roll fine and dissolve in one part of sweet milk; four and three-fourths pounds of flour; flavor to taste, roll out, then bake. Do not imagine there is a mistake because I use no soda or baking powder. All bakers use hartshorn instead.

**GREEN PEA SOUP.**—Boil until tender one pint of shelled peas in just water enough to cook them; remove from the fire and mash very fine; then mix thoroughly with two pints of sweet milk, strain through a sieve and return to the fire. Season with butter, pepper and salt to suit the taste, and when it boils, serve with crackers the same as oyster soup. String beans can be prepared in the same manner.

**RICE PUDDING WITHOUT EGGS.**—A little less than one teaspoon of rice in one quart of rich milk. Add one teaspoon of sugar, one-half teaspoon of salt and a dash of nutmeg. Bake two hours, or until the rice is soft. The pudding should be stirred frequently while boiling to prevent the top from burning. More milk can be added if the pudding seems too dry while baking. Best eaten cold.

**A FOOT ONCE MORE.**—"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in hunting stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be too stupid to try it. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays.—H. W., Detroit, Mich.

**CABBAGE WORMS.**—Hot water thrown upon the plants will kill the cabbage worm. Be careful that it is not hot enough to scald the cabbages. A market gardener who grows cabbage on a large scale recommends a mixture of twenty parts of superphosphate of lime, one part of carbolic powder and three parts of fresh air blown in time, a small handful of which should be scattered over each head.

**TREATMENT OF BOILS.**—Boils should be brought to a head by warm poultices of camomile flowers or boiled white lily root, or onion root by fomentation with hot water, or by stimulating plasters. When ripe they should be destroyed by a needle or lancet, but they should not be attempted until they are fully formed.

**TO PICKLE BEANS.**—Prepare them the same as to cook for table; that is, string and break between each bean, wash, put in a pot and until they begin to burst open, take off and cool them, then salt as to use fresh, pack away in a stone jar or nice tub and add tolerable weight; then prepare a weak brine and pour over; cover, and in a few weeks they will be sour.

**MOCK TURTLE SOUP.**—Put on beef and boil very tender; take out, chop fine, and put back to boil. Put potatoes, mace, cloves, cinnamon, parsley, thyme, spice, celery seed and ten hard-boiled eggs; pepper and salt to your taste. Thicken with flour and add brandy and wine.

**COCOANUT CAKE.**—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, whites of three eggs, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one half teaspoonful soda, one-half small coconut, stirred in at the last.

**BAKED SMALL FISH.**—Open the fish, wash, wipe perfectly dry, and rub over with salt; lay in a dripping-pan with a little butter and oil, and bake thirty minutes in a hot oven.

## He Wanted a Coffin.

A Teutonic friend of ours, whose wife had just died, went to the undertaker to get the necessary coffin.

"How much is dem coffin dings?" inquired the man from Germany.

"Two hundred dollars," said the undertaker.

"Two hundred dollars?" repeated the Dutchman.

"Well, that's my price," said the undertaker.

"You don't got some second-handed coffin, ant it?" asked the Teuton.

The man of coffins explained it to him that he never used them over again.

"What! never?" said our friend.

"Well hardly ever," exclaimed the undertaker.

"What! never? well hardly never most seldom always."

"What kind of language is dose?" said the Dutchman in a rage, and then he added, "I guess I vald ditl dimes get a leedle petter," and he departed without his coffin.

## HUMOROUS.

**DIDN'T HAVE A PAIR.**—Two of the sporting fraternity, recently became engaged in a game of poker with a big, raw-boned, green-looking stranger, and, as sometimes will happen when professionals are playing, the stranger found himself looking at four queens, while Smith had four kings and Jones calmly revealed four aces—the best hand. The betting was pretty lively, and finally the stranger called for a "sight," as all his money was up, and said he had four queens.

Smith said, "No good—I've got four kings." "The thunder you have!" yelled the stranger, and left his right fist, about the size of a pack of walnuts, plump between Smith's eyes, knocking him across the room.

"What have you got?" sneered the stranger to Jones.

With a glance at that big fist, Jones hastened to reply, "Oh, I haven't got anything: I was only bluffing, and the stranger raked" in the "pot," and, as he departed, he was heard to mutter: "You can't wring in any cold decks on me!"

**HONORED AND BLESSED.**—When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

He strolled into the conservatory where she was clipping a rosebud and a few little sprigs to adorn his button-hole. "Oh, Charles! isn't that a lovely rose? Just admire its beautiful color," said she. "And am I not admiring its beautiful color?" and as his arm quickly crept around her waist, there was the rosiest hue flushed across her face, and—well, you would have been next to ecstasy if you had been a look-on.

A GENTLEMAN having mounted, for the first time, a pair of eye-glasses, an old friend remarked to him, "You have come to eye-glasses at last. Well, yes! I put them on occasionally," was the reply. "Eyes beginning to fail you, eh?" "No, not at all. My eyes are just as good as they were when I was a boy, but I don't think the light is quite as good."

A MAN intruded into an Irishman's shanty some time ago. "What do you want?" asked Pat. "Nothing," was the visitor's reply. "Then you'll find it in the jug beyond where the whisky was."

An old miser having listened to a powerful discourse on charity, said: "That sermon so strongly proves the necessity of almsgiving, that I've almost a mind to beg."

True economy, is not buying the lowest priced article. The best is cheapest. So with Dobbin's Electric Soap, made by Cragin & Co., Philada., it is best and cheapest and we ask our readers to test it for themselves.

"JEMMY, my boy, did you see the flight of bats the other evening?" "Niver the one, my honey; what kind of bats were they?" "Brickbats, ye spalpeen."

A TEXAS chap shot five men, and no attention was paid to it, but one day he stole a mule, and in less than an hour the infuriated citizens hanged him.

Even children bear arms—when they are vaccinated.

## Safety from Lightning.

It is never too soon to go into the house when a storm is rising. When the clouds are fully charged with electricity they are most dangerous, and this fluid obeys a subtle attraction which acts at great distances and in all directions. A woman told me of a bolt which came down her mother's chimney from a rising cloud when the sun was shining overhead. N. P. Willis writes of a young girl killed while passing under a telegraph wire on the brow of a hill, while she was hurrying home before a storm. People should not be foolhardy about sitting on porches or by open windows, whether the storm is hard or not. Mild showers often carry a single charge which falls with deadly effect. It may or it may not be fatal to stay out; it is safe to be in the house with the windows and doors shut. The dry air in a house is a reader conductor of lightning than the damp air outside, and a draught of air invites it. A hot fire in a chimney attracts it, so to speak, and it is prudent for the who would be sure of safety to avoid erecose or gas stoves in summer and avoid heating the chimneys of the house. People are very ignorant or reckless about lightning. I have seen a girl of eighteen crying with fear of lightning, and running every other moment to the window to see if the storm was not abating, unconscious that she was putting herself in danger. If every one would hurry to shelter as soon as a storm cloud was half way up the sky, when certain it was coming nearer, if they would shut the doors and windows, and keep away from them afterward, and from bell wires, stovepipes, mantels, chimney breasts, heaters and mirrors, with their silvered backs which carry electricity, and keep away from lightning rods and their vicinity, and from metal water spouts with good rods on their houses, they might dismiss the fear of lightning from their minds, so far as it is a thing of reason and not of impression.

There were 103 earthquakes in 1873, thirty-nine of which occurred in Winter, and twenty-six in Autumn.

The Cultivation of Roses. "Roses are her cheeks, and a rose her lips."

The best way for ladies to cultivate this rare species of roses is by studying and practicing the rules of hygiene, as taught in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, only \$1.50.

Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. If suffering from those painful weaknesses incident to the female organism, use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a never-failing remedy for these complaints.

Soapstone as a Lubricant.—A writer in one of the foreign technical journals expresses a decided preference for soapstone powder, in the form of dust, as a lubricant for the axles of machines. For this purpose it is first reduced to very fine particles, then to remove all gritty particles, then steamed for a short period in dilute muriatic acid, in which it is stirred until all the particles of iron which it contains are dissolved. The powder is then washed in pure water to remove all traces of acid, after which it is dried, and is the purified scientific powder used for lubrication. It is not used alone, but is mixed with oils and fats, in the proportion of about 35 per cent. of the powder added to paraffine, rape, or other oil—or, the powder may be mixed with any other of the soapy compounds employed in the lubrication of heavy machinery.

## Distressing Symptoms.

In the stomach and bowels may announce the existence either of dyspepsia in the first or an obstruction in the second, or the approach of Colic, biliary or other eruptions, a pressing down of the bowels, a feeling of oppression or fluttering of the pit of the stomach, are among the most distressing symptoms. They and their cause are speedily remedied by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a single wineglassful often affording an immediate relief. When the difficulty continues, it is only necessary to pursue the use of this standard carminative and anti-dyspeptic medicine to obtain entire and permanent relief. Nothing in the composition or flavor of the Bitters is in the slightest degree objectionable. Medical men pronounce it eminently pure.

Is Troubled with Constipation, take Hostetter's German Bitters.

Is You are Dyspeptic Hostetter's German Bitters will cure you.

## WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common cause of indigestion, loss of appetite, and other ailments. Tape Worms can be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying, with worms, and do not know it. Piles, spasms, cramps, cholera and suffocation, small complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, and all these symptoms, and the teeth picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, teething and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms are caused by worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00. (For Tape Worm, write and send for a free trial bottle.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, lowest price—free cost stamp.

**Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!** E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind, and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, and loss of spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in \$1.00 bottles, or six bottles for \$5.00. Ask your druggist for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. If he has it not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

Is You Would Enjoy Good Health Take Hostetter's German Bitters.

Is Your Liver is Disordered Hostetter's German Bitters will set it aright.

## The Organette.

Price \$8. The most wonderful musical instrument of the age; plays purely mechanically; a child can play it at once; will take and travel both in the city and in the country; and no change of organ or piano at the seashore or elsewhere. It plays 75 different tunes, songs, polkas, waltzes, Minstrel music, etc., as a parlor organ. Sent by express on receipt of price \$8.00, and retail. Massachusetts Organ Co., 45 Washington St., Boston.

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AT THE

UBLICAN OFFICE

### FOREBODINGS.

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow. Leave the things of the future to fate; What's the use to anticipate sorrow? Life's troubles come never to late. To hope ever so much be an error. 'Tis the wise who have foreseen: And how often have hearts been in terror Of evils that never occurred!

Have faith, and thy faith shall sustain thee; Permit not suspicion and care With invisible bonds to ensnare thee, But bear what God gives to bear, By his spirit supported and gladdened, Be never by "forebodings" deferred, But think how oft hearts have been saddened By fear of what never occurred!

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow. Short and dark as our life may appear, We may make it still darker by sorrow, Still shorter by folly and fear. Half our troubles are half our invention; And often from blessings conferred Have we shrunk in wild apprehension Of evils that never occurred!

### Preaching and Practice.

It was the day before the circus and four little boys sat on the back steps dolefully discussing that longed-for but unattainable pleasure. They had asked, teased, insisted and implored, but the powers that had vetoed the bill and the poor little fellows were almost heart-broken.

"I wish we could do something to earn the money to get in," said Johnny.

"We might drop out of school," suggested Davie. He and Johnny were of the same age and always agreed.

"Pooh! let's of money you'd get!" sneered another, whom the boys, for some reason known only to themselves, called "Rabbit."

"His father was chorister in the church where Davie's father was deacon. 'Here 'tis after school,' he continued, 'and the circus comes off to-morrow afternoon. You wouldn't have time enough to get the money to pay my way in even.'

"Ho! You're a healthy one! You don't s'pose we'd pay more'n our own fare, do you?" cried Johnny and Davie together.

"You can pay your own way," said little Ted, who always sided with his big brother Johnny.

"Well," said Rabbit, apologetically, "I thought you meant to get rich 'fore morning and treat all your friends. But then," he added, with much sanctimony, "I don't know 's I care to go. They're a low set to a circus."

"Yass," said Davie, scornfully, "ye heard yer father say that, so you think it's smart."

"Bet you'd go quick 's we would, only give you the chance," and Johnny knowingly nodded his closely-shut eyes.

"Bet you'd go quick 'nough," echoed Ted.

"Och, dear! I wish we could go," sighed Johnny, returning to the subject in hand. "It's too dirt mean't we can't." Davie was very near crying.

"You see, times is so hard," said Johnny, reflectively. "Our folks can't afford it for the two of us, an' 'twouldn't do to let one go, 'cause 't'd be mad."

"'Tisn't goin' to hurt me," Ted declared, settling his chin in the palm of a very dirty little hand.

"Well, that's just what I said," scolded Johnny. "You see if they'd only give father bigger pay, why, we'd go."

"Taint that that keeps me," said Davie, mournfully. "If that was the reason 'twouldn't be so hard; and he swallowed his hardships in a big gulp.

"Why don't they let you go then?" asked Johnny.

"'Cause they're so mean they won't!"

"Won't let you go when they got the money!" Johnny stood right up on his feet.

"Well, I gummy!"

"No, they won't. Taint 'refine' or 'suthin'." They think I'll get so 't I'll like it. I'll let 'em ride some of them hosses yet, if they don't look out. They'd better let me go while I'm little an' they can pay for it, an' 't then maybe when I'm a man I'll be fit to let 'em save my money."

"What's the reason you don't go. Rabbit?" asked Johnny.

"Well," said Rabbit, slowly, "my father says they're half drunk, and they cheat and lie, and if I go, I learn it. He thinks 'taint proper, and I guess he's 'bout right, so I don't want to go."

"Pooh! Guess you don't need to learn how to lie, matter Johnny under his breath, at the same time punching Davie, 's'pose you'd like to go and get bad," returned Rabbit, who heard the remark.

"I'll risk gettin' bad. Just gimme a chance to go in, that's all I want."

"Here's something I picked up coming home," called Davie's older brother, as he approached the house with a paper in his hand. "It tells all about the circus. There's Barnum himself, and here's all his horses and things," and he threw the paper at them, and went in. It was like a match thrown into a heap of gunpowder. And the exclamations and elbow joggings that followed would have driven any one but a boy crazy. As long as they could see they pored over it, now admiring the elephants, and then squealing in ecstasy at the words, "and then a performance of the equine gymnastics. And when it was too dark to read any more, they discovered that there was to be a bear-steering contest. Then they went in search of Davie's father.

"Say, father," cried Davie. "Won't you take us to the street parade to-morrow morning? It's free, an' we can see the chariot. An' his horses cost no end of money!"

After much entreaty, the boys were told that if they would be good and obedient they could go to the street parade, and they were promised unlimited wisdom and discretion, and withdrew to the room where they sat down in a row, and talked of the lions and elephants till they hardly dared go home.

The next morning Davie was up bright and early. As soon as breakfast was over, he said to his father: "Now, if I am to give you a pleasure you must do a basket and pick up the chips in the wood-yard, and when that is done we will start."

"Can't I do it when I come back?"

"No, you can do it now, or you needn't go."

Davie resigned himself philosophically, and went out to work with the biggest heart he could find and a shovel. But the chip business being of spirit before it was flesh and vexation of spirit before it was flesh, he ran in and picked up the chips in the wood-yard, and when that is done we will start."

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Davie's father was a deacon. He was a better in the "here a little and there a little" system, and as the boys climbed into the buggy, he saw an opportunity too precious to be neglected to "bribe" them with a sense of "well, their total depravity as much as anything. Accordingly they were profoundly admonished and counseled during the drive to the circus, regarding "the evils of that form of dissipation known as circus going."

"It has a corrupting influence on the manners," said the deacon, as loftily as if addressing a convention of Congregational churches. "And it debases the morals to an unlimited degree. It creates a taste for low and sordid amusements, which, once formed, can never be wholly eradicated. I intend to hitch the horse at the upper end of the town, where he cannot be frightened, and so injure himself by the noise and bustle of the parade. An evil tendency once implanted in the mind is like a noxious weed. It will grow and spread, and eventually crowd out the good. This street parade will no doubt draw many who should be better employed, and will cause them to long for the intense excitement of the circus itself, thereby causing them to waste money as well as time. I hope that none of you boys will ever be tempted to waste your time, energies and money in that way."

This last was said so pointedly that the boys felt that an answer was necessary lest he should turn around and take them all home again. Rabbit spoke up loudly: "Yes, sir!"

"I'd like to jus' find money enough to get into the big tent," said Ted; at which Johnny shook him, and whispered: "You dry up yer gab. He's tellin' us no't."

"I ain't doin' to dry up my gab. Dry up y'own. He ain't do't nothin' to say 'bout it, an' way."

"Oh, shut up! Be still!" whispered Johnny, in terror. "He'll take us home if we don't look out. You keep still."

"Dess I've dot 's much yite to say suthin' 's you 'n' Dave has to be a talkin' to yer-selves all this time," muttered Ted, half crying.

"Well, we won't. We'll keep still, won't we, Dave?" said Johnny, willing to do anything to keep Ted's ranting little tongue quiet.

The sermon was resumed again, and Dave and Johnny, who sat on the back seat with Ted between them, nudged each other occasionally, and tried to smother their giggling at the sight of Rabbit, who sat on the front seat beside the deacon, and listened attentively, apparently drinking in every word, which so encouraged the speaker that his discourse soon began to sound like some of the columns of "words of four syllables" in Webster's old spelling book.

But the drive was not long, and once out of the buggy, the boys gave their whole attention to the sight-seeing, and the admonitions they had received had the fate of the seeds which once fell by the way-side.

They had his hands full when the "panoramic pageant" appeared. The three older boys forgot all their promises, and wormed their way through the crowd that made the street almost impassable, to the curbstone, where they stood "rapt in astonishment," as the old anthem has it. Ted could not follow, his hand being firmly held by the deacon, who vainly tried to attract the attention of the boys, of whom he now and then caught a glimpse.

"I can't see it," shrieked Ted, jumping with all his might, as he heard the music. The deacon held him up to stop his noise, but without success, for the shrieking was changed into shouts of delight.

"If ever I got those boys home," said the deacon, vengefully.

But there seemed to be a possibility that he would not get them home, for when the last chariot passed, the boys started with the crowd, and the staid deacon had to trot along too, whether he would or not, with Ted in his arms. The day was very warm, and Ted was heavy, and the deacon did not taken off his shoes, and he felt like ignoring his position, dropping his oratory, and indulging in a sulphuric oath. To tell the truth he did say "Godfrey" with considerable emphasis.

Suddenly he came upon his party talking with an acquaintance. But he was too breathless to say anything, and between the crowd and the determined boys, he found himself hurrying toward the great white tents at the other end of the town. It was useless to resist, so he gave up the contest and soon became almost as eager to go on as the boys themselves. There were the usual scenes on the circus-ground, the shouting agents, the flaming show-bills, the time-worn "accidental escape" of the "wild man," and the mysterious sounds from the tents, which the boys were positive were caused by the wild animals rustling around loose; and this and the presence of the blue-coated gentry in the crowd rendered them quite manageable, so that in the course of time the deacon was able to start on the return trip.

If the deacon had talked all the way in to town, the boys made up for lost time on the way home, and more than that they all talked at once, and he could hardly hear his own voice when he spoke to the horse. So they were left to themselves, except that once when they were bemoaning their lack of funds, he said impressively: "Save your money, boys, against the time of need. Once lost you never can get it again." No one noticed this remark except Ted. And it was so simply worded that he understood it, and accordingly, when they were passing the village store, he insisted on going in. Presently he came back to the buggy with a stick of candy in each hand, and another in his mouth. The last he divided between the other boys.

"What do you spend your money for, so near home?" asked the deacon.

"For candy," said Johnny.

The query was repeated with "why?" substituting "what."

"Oh!" said Ted, scrambling up on the seat. "Cause you tol' us to look out not lose it, an' I had one o' them nasty little 't'ee cent things, an' I was 'fraild I'd lose 'em, so I spent 'em, an' dot all this candy."

Wanted some was not thoroughly satisfied with this result of his counsels, but he made no sign.

About ten o'clock that same evening a man, who looked much like the deacon, might have been seen leaving the city. As he was passing the last street lamp, a vehicle, going in the same direction, slackened and a voice called, "Hallo, deacon! Is this you? Won't you ride?"

"Why, good evening!" returned the deacon, recognizing the chorister of his church. "Yes, very glad to ride. My

horse was pretty tired, so I walked in to-night. How do you do?"

"First-rate. Seems to me you're out late to-night. Must have been to the circus. He! he! he!"

"Well, to tell the truth, I had a ticket given me, and I—felt-kind of obliged to use it. Had a little business in town and had to come in. But, to be honest, it—wasn't as bad as I thought. I wish you'd been there. Those horses are worth seeing."

"Well," said the chorister, rather sheepishly, "I came in to see about those hymn-books you know, and I had two or three errands, and—well, I had a little time, and I met some parties who were going into the show, and—I—went along with 'em. Never went before,—didn't know what a circus was; but, as you say,—those horses are worth seeing. Those women,—had 'em under pretty nice control."

"I'm quite surprised to find those,—bareback riders,—directed. I had an idea that—'bareback'—referred to—the—er—riders, rather than the horses."

Then followed a long discussion of the merits of the different performers, whose names were pronounced as glibly as Barnum himself could have done.

When it leaked out the next day, as of course it did, that those two "pillars" had been to the circus, there was a council among the boys. And Davie said, with a gentleness that betokened a perfect hurricane:

"You can bet on one thing, fellers. He'll take me to the next one!"

Then he shut his lips together, and they couldn't get another word from him.

The Napoleon Funeral.

The funeral of the late Prince Imperial of France, who was killed on the 13th of June in Zululand, took place on the 13th of July at Chislehurst, England, in the presence of a large assemblage.

The body lay in state in a room at Camden House. Early in the morning the ex-Empress entered the mortuary chamber, and remained for four hours beside the coffin, when she sank into sleep from utter exhaustion.

After 9 o'clock the troops detailed to take part in the funeral arrived from Woolwich and halted near the north entrance to Camden Place, forming the guard of honor and firing party.

Common was then crowded by people, many of whom had come by special trains from London. At 10 o'clock the Queen and the Princess Beatrice arrived from Windsor and proceeded to the house of mourning.

Her Majesty brought several fine wreaths of flowers. Shortly afterward the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Dukes of Connaught and Edinburgh, with other distinguished persons entered Camden House. The funeral procession was formed about 10 o'clock, and an hour later the first minute-gun of the Royal Artillery battery announced that it had started from Camden House.

First came a troop of Lancers; then the Cadets; then the band of the Royal Artillery, playing a solemn march. The Bishop of Southwark, the Duke of Devonshire, and then came the coffin, followed by the gun-carriage, which had been from Woolwich to Chislehurst.

The French National colors enfolded the coffin, and on the lid rested a splendid cross of camellias, violets, and heartsease. The pall-bearers were the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Edinburgh, Connaught, and Cambridge, the Prince of Monaco, and the Crown Prince of Sweden.

The church services were performed by Napoleon and his two sons Prince Victor and Louis. Then came the dead Prince's favorite horse, "Stag" and three faithful servants. Among the distinguished persons in the funeral procession were Prince Lucien and Charles Bonaparte, Joachim and Louis Murat, the Dukes of Padua and Mouchey, the Duke de la Moskova, a son of Marshal Ney, Paul de Cassagne, Baron Haussmann and Countess de Montebello.

The funeral service was performed by the Bishop of Southwark in the solemn preface; Madame Lablache sang the Ave Maria of Saint-Saens, and then, walking around the bier, the Bishop gave the absolution. The rite ended, the cadets fired three volleys of musketry, each of which was followed by the roll of muffled drums. The assemblage now filed past the coffin, and as they left the church the funeral service was performed by the Bishop of Southwark in the solemn preface; Madame Lablache sang the Ave Maria of Saint-Saens, and then, walking around the bier, the Bishop gave the absolution.

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1879.

In order that our readers may understand the aims and designs of the Radical party, we publish this week an article from the *Lamar's* (Iowa) Sentinel, a Radical paper of the most orthodox stripe.

Dixon, who was recently killed at Yazoo city is said to have been a most desperate man, who had killed three men before his latest encounter in which he lost his own life. The man who shot him says Dixon had been overheard plotting to take his life and that he killed him in self-defense and that politics had nothing to do with it.

Gov. Sprague has made a statement. He charges Conkling with criminal intemperance with Mrs. Sprague and says he should have killed him but for the fact that Conkling was unarmed and that he could not make up his mind to kill an unarmed man. He says he warned Conkling to arm himself, and that if he ever again crosses his path he will kill him. Since the Conkling affair an incident has occurred to test Sprague's courage. He was passing along the beach the other day at Narragansett Pier when he discovered a small boat in the surf of the sea overturned and a drowning man struggling in the rigging underneath. He instantly sprang into the waves and rescued him.

From *Columbus Enquirer-Sun.*  
**A Stalwart Oregonian Speaks Out.**  
The Oklahoma State is with to draw from the field. In profound statesmanship and vituperation it is surpassed by the *Lennors* (Iowa) Sentinel, which is pulling as strongly on one end of the line as the Oklahoma State is upon the other. The Iowa paper is very much in favor of having a "Nation," and it favors the election of General Grant to Presidency as the first step towards consolidation. In its rough way it speaks of what is lying silent in the brains of the stalwarts, but what is evident in their every action. The stalwart platform as announced by the Sentinel is as follows: Complete the revolution of '60-'65 by—

First—Formally charging the name of this republic to America.  
Second—Abrogating so much of the Constitution of what was the United States as conflicts with national solidarity. For example, such clauses as recognize individual departments as States; that give to each State two Senators, irrespective of population; that give to each State one and only one vote, in case a Presidential election is thrown into the House; that permit each State to adopt a constitution of its own; that recognize State courts; that inhibit the National Executive and his Cabinet from reviewing so-called State legislation.

Third—By abrogating all State constitutions, and granting to the provinces or departments thus created charters, under which the citizens of each department might transact their business.  
Fourth—By withholding charters from those rebellious States that forcibly resisted the revolution of '60-'65.  
Fifth—By inaugurating Grant into the American Presidency March 4, 1881, and keeping him in the Presidential chair till the nation was consolidated.

This would complete the revolution, and the stalwarts should never rest until they have accomplished their glorious work.  
We are not, and never can be, a nation, so long as there are thirty-eight States and thirty-eight constitutions, each State having two Senators in Congress, and entitled to one vote in case of a Presidential election going into the House.  
We are not so long as a Rebel Brigade sits in Congress, or it is possible for one to get there.

Nor so long as the rickety, battered and belated Constitution of the old Union is recognized as fundamental law.  
Nor will it be until Grant is seated in the white House surrounded by stalwarts and they proclaim the Nation.  
No Southland!

Sunny Southland!  
Land of rattlesnakes, yellow fever, pestilence breeding swamps;  
Of swagging hollice, pointed cut-throats, murderers in broadday;  
Of the pistol, the bowie-knife, the torch;

Of mortal putrescence, religious intolerance, political abominations, hideous mental deformities;  
Of brazen-faced, blustering, swagger, effrontery, brass;

Of cruelty, darkness, bloodthirstiness, ferocity, brutality;  
Of cold-hearted, unprincipled, ruthless, sanguiniferous land;  
Land of half-breeds, cross-breeds, bastards, hybrids, Hotentots, brigands, savages;

Of ravenous he-traitors, and scrawny she-devils;  
Lawless mol-land, ku-klux bedeviled land;  
Lecherous land, wallowing in debauchery;  
Land of lynch law, club law, reputation, nullification;  
Drunk, stotish, bacchanalian land;  
Land of baggarts and cowards;

Wearsome, Soundant,  
Drowsy,  
Lazzy,  
Vain, stupid, ignorant, sunny Southland!

Wake up!  
The stalwarts are after you.  
With a hip, hip, hooray! they will nominate Grant next year for President.  
With a clang and clatter of work, if need be, they will inaugurate him the year following.

And then, O Mollified, flabbergasted, sunny Southland!  
They will purify you with Northern saltpetre.  
And redeem you with Northern brains.  
Till then, adieu, O land of glittering gold and brilliant blather!

Unimpressive, unprogressive land—Ta-ta.

It is stated on the authority of John Brown, Jr.—old Ossawatimie's boy—that several thousand colored refugees have arrived in Kansas since the commencement of the exodus—some of whom have found employment in different portions of the State. The trouble is that the labor market is overstocked and consequently the refugees for the most part are in a pitiable predicament. At Topeka alone two hundred negroes are dependent on public charity, half of whom are sick and gloomy enough. The State Freedmen's Relief Association also has hundreds on its hands at different points and is nearly out of funds at that. Brown thinks that there is still a loud call for active charity at the East.

**Justice and Mercy**  
Mr. Ryan is a Republican and a representative from the State of Kansas. It is natural enough, therefore, that he should prefer the welfare of his State to the stalwart machinations to swell the Radical party by pouring into Kansas a flood of untaught and destitute people—whose poverty and helplessness can not fail to bring trouble to those upon whose charity they are thrown, but must bring still greater suffering upon themselves. Mr. Ryan says hundreds of the poor negroes about Topeka—where he lives—are absolutely starving, and that there is no prospect of their further relief by State aid or private charity. The resources of the Kansas people have been severely taxed to feed this endless horde of negroes, that has now been pouring in upon them, ever since last March, Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Atchison, Topeka and other principal towns in Kansas have been overrun by the tide—a regular Kuro-Siwo, or "Black Stream of Japan"—until there is neither the possibility of finding work or room for the new comers. Indeed there is, nothing but idleness, beggary and misery for the greater part of those who had fled previous to July 1st. Still the tide continues, and the poor blacks are suffering as they never suffered before. They had been told, by deceiving missionary workers from Massachusetts and by lying handbills, adorned with pictures of that constitutes a negro's paradise, that in Kansas they would find a land flowing with milk and honey—and fat rascals. They were used to under stand that there they would meet with friends, men of the old John Brown stamp, who would welcome and provide for all that would come. A society in Boston and Cambridge has had the hardihood to publicly proclaim, in the Republican press there, its own share in producing this large negro emigration—a work which has been quietly but energetically going on for a year or more, and the declared object of which is to give the next Congress to the Republicans, by cutting down the basis of the Southern representation, and consequently the number of Democratic members in the next House.

The Hartford Times, in referring to this bold boast of this merciful Massachusetts society, indignantly exclaims: "What a conspiracy is this admission on the practical working of their own scheme of 'reconstruction' and negro suffrage!" What a commentary is this confessed condition of their deluded negro victims in Kansas, on the republican love of the negro!

The meanness of the movement is only equalled by the misery it makes a nation of its deluded victims.

And yet WINDOX, the Wise, of Minnesota, as will be seen by a debate in the United States Senate, printed on our first page, glories in giving the heartless scheme his solemn sanction, and in having his name hoisted high above others in the black list of those who devised and developed its wide spread wretchedness.—Montgomery Advertiser.

**A CORRECT VIEW.**  
(Baltimore Gazette.)  
Sprague knew very well that he might have shot Conkling with impunity. No jury in the State could have convicted him of blood-guiltiness. The forbearance of Sprague when he thus had his enemy in his power had in it something of magnanimity and heroism. With grief and rage, shame, disappointed love and jealousy tearing at his heart, and urging him on to the act of sweet revenge, he yet mastered himself and spared the man who brought shame and ridicule on himself. And why? Why did he spare him? Because Conkling was unarmed. Yet Conkling, who owes his life to this man's mercy, goes away and gives out that Sprague was irresponsible through drink. Conkling's reputation for venery was never good. Several times during the past year he has had falsehood fastened on him in the Senate. General Burnside, angered by his false suggestions, arose in the Senate and said that Conkling was "an habitual falsifier," and it was generally accepted as a true report. But the man of all mean falsehoods is to traduce the man to whose magnanimity he owes his life, to call his forbearance and mercy drunkenness. Meantime Conkling is under a challenge. The formal warning to go armed has been given, accompanied with "I will shoot you on sight." In not having caused Sprague's arrest and having him bonded to keep the peace, he must be taken to have accepted the challenge. He had, however, better keep out of Sprague's way for he cannot count upon his mercy a second time.

**MRS. SPRAGUE'S APPEARANCE.**  
(New York Sun.)  
Mrs. Sprague is by no means the beautiful woman she used to be. She must be now not far from forty-five years old, although she looks much younger. She is medium height, say five feet four or five inches, and of very regular features. Her hair is dark abundant, waves a little and is very abundant. Her complexion is, of course, fair, and her eyes dark. Her features are very regular, and her mouth pretty and full of white regular teeth. She used to be rather thin, but age is filling her up a little. Her weight, I should think, about a hundred and forty. Her hands are very symmetrical, and in public are always encased in white kids, faultless and fine and—about six buttons. She is always neat, scrupulously and richly dressed.

**YAZOO AFFAIR.**  
The Jackson Clarion comes to us with an account of a meeting of Democratic citizens of Yazoo county, of that State, at which was adopted an address refuting the charges and reports circulated relative to the Dixon affair on the 25th of July. The said meeting charge that a race issue had been inaugurated by M. Dixon, a man of violent and desperate character, whose career in Yazoo has been marked by strife and turbulence, and who has been reckless of human life and of the law. This man was the originator and leader of this race issue, or so-called Independent party, assuming first the name of Independent Democrats, and was a candidate for Sheriff of the county. The people felt that if this course on the part of Dixon continued, that it would sooner or later culminate in a riot and bloody conflict, and advised that it was not because Dixon was an independent, but because of the strife between races that he was endangering; because he was appealing to the prejudices of the negro and arraying them in a solid body against the whites; and because his course would have led as they believe, to the spilling of innocent blood, both whites and blacks.

And they say: "That we may not be misunderstood, we now declare that we are now and have ever been in favor of equal rights to all men before the law; that the colored man is secure in the enjoyment of all his rights, and that the step taken by the white people was in the interest of white and black alike, and that it had no political significance, as the question was one of self-preservation."

**Administration's Sale of Lands.**  
Under and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Talladega county, Alabama, we will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder on the premises, within the legal hours of court, on Monday, the 29th day of September, 1879, all the following described lands and real estate, belonging to the estate of Henry D. Aiken deceased, to-wit: The West half of Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter, Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter, West half of Southeast quarter, and West half of Southeast quarter, in Section 34, the East half of the Southeast quarter, Southwest quarter of Southeast quarter, in Section 34, and the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter, in Section 34, all in Township 15, Range 5, East, and in Calhoun county, Ala.  
Terms of Sale, one half the half on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, with note and two sufficient securities.

**NEW HARNESS AND SADDLERY SHOP.**  
The undersigned having bought out D. J. Aiken, will hereafter keep a harness shop, in connection with and in the same building with his carriage and wood shop. The business will be enlarged to meet the wants of the public, and orders for harness, saddles or harness will be filled at most satisfactory prices. Repairing a specialty. Ready made goods in this line always on hand at prices that cannot be undersold.

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Aug. 30, 1879.

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